

## BIG ROAD MEETING HELD AT CAPE GIRARDEAU LAST SATURDAY

The meeting held at Cape Girardeau Saturday afternoon to consider the proposed new state primary highway No. 4, was one of the most representative meetings ever held here and was attended by prominent business and professional men in towns along the designated highway all the way from De Soto to Caruthersville.

All were enthusiastically intent on landing the road in the main as laid out by the state engineers and anxious to start no agitation that would jeopardize the general plan. The session was held in the auditorium of the Elks Building.

The meeting was presided over by J. N. Friant and an address of welcome was delivered by Major J. A. Barks. Mr. Friant made a talk concerning the object of the meeting and spoke of the importance of the proposed highways to this section of the state and of the necessity of co-operation in order to insure its location. "I think I speak the sentiment of the people of this town when I say that, they do not want or intend to jeopardize the chance of the other towns for our benefit, but I believe the combined intelligence of you gentlemen can find a way whereby we can get these facts before the commission in such a manner that they will have your support and approval and be a boost to route 4" said Mr. Friant.

Mr. Friant then introduced Allen Oliver, who he said, had been selected to represent the city at the hearing to be held at Jefferson City on the 25th and who would speak to the meeting in behalf of the city.

Mr. Oliver declared that the citizens of the city approved in a general way of the route designated highway but that there were unanswerable arguments why Cape Girardeau should be directly on that route. He introduced an array of facts and appealed to those assembled to stand by the city as a matter of mutual interest and justice. Cape Girardeau is the largest city in Southeast Missouri, he pointed out, from St. Louis to the Arkansas line, and from the Mississippi River to Springfield. It is the home of the Teachers College in which all Southeast Missouri held an interest. Materials used in concrete road work, cement, sand and rock were produced here and sand was cheaper than anywhere in the country, he said.

Primary roads should connect the centers of population wherever possible he said. The route by way of Cape, he pointed out, that nearly four miles of concrete highway, and hundreds of thousands of dollars has been spent in the proposed change thru here and Scott county in road work and in reducing roads to standard grade which should be utilized. This route would serve more than 16,000 people as compared with something like 4,000 on the Jackson-Oran route. There were more than five times as many cars, taxes from which are to build the roads.

When Oliver finished calls were made for James A. Finch, of New Madrid, state oil inspector and Republican politician of Southeast Missouri. It soon became apparent from M. Finch's remarks that there was a strong sentiment in the meeting from some other towns that there must be no "rocking of the highway boat" in the interest of any particular locality lest the whole project be "capsized". The judge began by speaking in a friendly way of Cape Girardeau, saying he doubted if there was a town in this part of the state that would not regret to see the Cape left off the route.

"I doubt, however," said the judge, "if this is the time for argument. The first thing is to get the road in Southeast Missouri somewhere. Before we get into an argument about minor details let's get the road located. The neighbors on the west are connecting. It is a question as to whether it is wise for Fredericktown, Caruthersville or other places to raise objection at this time. The first thing is to get a primary road for Southeast Missouri, after which there will be time to work out inequities. Questions of population, auto licenses, etc., will probably be determining factors."

Robert Davis, attorney of Fredericktown, was the next called on to speak. Mr. Davis spoke with much candor. There should be no factional fight, he suggested. "If we have any dispute as to the road in our section we would prefer that you stay at home and let us settle it. We don't want to interfere but want you to join with us in commending it coming as designated. We do not want to interfere in any of your problems on this end of the road". No good will result in scrapping. Not all of us are engineers. One of the commissioners himself has employed an engineer at \$12,000 a year to pass on these questions. In coming through De Soto and the Lead Belt it has come through one of the richest portions of the state."

The next speaker to take the floor was Bruette Snider of Farmington. After stating that he did not think it good policy to get into local matters, Snider offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted after a good deal of debate:

Whereas, the State Highway Engineers have after due consideration and personal investigation, recommended to the State Highway Commission that primary road No. 4 as designated by the engineers, be located from the south county line of St. Louis county through or near Festus, De Soto, Bonne Terre, Farmington, Fredericktown, Jackson, Cape Girardeau, Sikeston, New Madrid to Caruthersville.

Now therefore, be it resolved, that the recommendation of the engineers as to primary road No. 4, South of St. Louis as designated by the engineers, be approved with the provision that no county or community by favoring in the adoption of this resolution, waives the right to appear before said Board of Engineers at such time as said Commissioners of Engineers may think best in support of any changes of location that affect their respective County or Community.

Before resolution was voted on, talks were made by Col. Hinchey of De Soto, R. E. Bailey of Sikeston, Attorney Hale of Morehouse, Mayor DeReign of Caruthersville, X. Caverno of New Madrid County and others.

After the resolution was voted on, it was necessary to select someone to represent Project No. 4, as it now stands, in case it should be attacked from those wishing the survey changed. The honor fell to R. E. Bailey of Sikeston, who has prepared himself with all necessary data to defend the action of the Highway Engineers in their location of the project.

Towns represented at the meeting were Jackson, Ilmo, Farnfelt, Benton, Morley, Oran, Sikeston, Cruthersville, New Madrid, Chaffee, Fredericktown, Farmington, De Soto and Cape Girardeau.

## THE SOUTHEAST MISSOURI DISTRICT FAIR ASSOCIATION

Incorporated \$20,000.00

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## Showing the Products of Four of the Alluvial Southeast Missouri Counties

New Madrid, Mississippi, Stoddard and Scott

Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday  
September 13, 14, 15 and 16, 1922  
SIKESTON, MO.

## POLITICAL LETTER FROM WASHINGTON

By Wallace Bassford

Just what the President mean when he said the railroads would be run even if he had to "draft the men to run them" is not exactly clear. The White House, after attention was called to the statement, denied that it meant what it said. Most men seem to be optimistic enough to think that this is still a land of freedom, though a bit hazy as to just where the freedom comes in, and still wonder if it is possible, under that ancient document known as the Constitution, to compel men to labor against their will, except in penal servitude.

When storms have buffeted the mariner about at sea until he is bewildered as to the position of his ship, he stops and takes a reckoning to determine just where he is. It might be well just at this time to pause and try to determine the location of the President on the great labor question. A little over a year ago, May 24, 1921, speaking in New York, the President said: "In our effort at establishing industrial justice we must see that the wage-earner is placed in an economically sound position. His lowest wage must be enough for comfort, enough to make his house a home, enough to insure that the struggle for existence shall not crowd out the things truly worth living for. There must be provision for education, for recreation, and a margin for savings. There must be such freedom of action as will insure full play to the individual's abilities."

After these beautiful words we find the President supporting the Labor Board in its position that one hundred thousand of the section workers on the railroads shall labor an entire year in order to obtain \$563.04, for that is what the schedule for section men in the southern and western parts of the country figures out. The statisticians of the Department of Labor print their figures on the cost of living in the newspapers and show that it takes about one dollar and seventy cents to purchase the commodities which could be bought for a dollar in 1914. Under such a scale of living costs, can a man support his

family in such comfort as the President describes, "with provision for education, recreation and a margin for savings?" The section man with a family might work every day in the year and find that he could not even save a price of a post card.

The Labor Board was created by the Transportation Act, of which Senator Cummins was the principal author. The Senator, in a statement before the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, said: "I suppose those who framed the Transportation Act never dreamed that when the Government undertook to fix the wages of any man who was required to work the pay would be less than would be necessary to support him and his family in reasonable comfort."

Those who have been about the halls of Congress for many years could tell many tales of the insidious influence of the big corporations and their interlocking interests. It was presumed that this Labor Board was constituted in the interests of the workers, but when it gets to functioning it functions for the corporations! Of course, the President makes up its membership, and there lies the crux of the whole thing. This calls to mind the fact that a robber schedule of rates on cotton goods was presented in the Senate the other day by the Republican Chairman of the Committee in charge of the tariff bill; Senator Pat Harrison jumped to his feet and forced from Senator Smoot the admission that the head of one of the largest cotton mills in the country had actually dictated the rates, letter for letter. Thus the interests of the millions of users of cotton cloths, gingham, prints, etc., are not considered at all, but the manufacturer is permitted to frame a schedule of tariff rates on the imported goods that gives him an entire monopoly of the American market, thus permitting him to charge as much as the traffic will bear. Senator Harrison cited to many instances of dividends having been declared by cotton mills of from fifty to one hundred per cent in a single year, and yet there is big textile strike going on in New England because the mill owners will not consent to pay the operatives a living wage. But it was for such that the big moneyed interests dug up their millions to finance

the campaign of falsehood that drove the Democrats from power and put Harding in the White House.

### RUSSIANS TO HARVEST 1,350,000,000 BUSHELS

Moscow, July 16.—The latest estimates put the total grain harvest of Russia around 2,250,000,000 poods, or 1,350,000,000 bushels. Some official estimates run higher and are based on the exceptional yield per bushel in the Southern territory already harvested, but the above figures are now accepted by Narkomseen and Narkomprod, Land and Commodities Ministers, and President Lenin, who are in very close touch with the peasants.

The food tax, which may be considered at an average of ten per cent of the total, will accordingly run about 225,000,000 poods. After deducting the estimated figure of 25,000,000 poods, which will be remitted to peasants who subscribed to the bread loan, the government will have in hand some 120,000,000 bushels of grain. After allowing for cost of collection, storage, transportation, etc., it is reckoned the worth in Russia of the tax will be fully 200,000,000 gold rubles, or more than twice the amounts according to open market prices of total quantity of Soviet paper money now in circulation.

When it is realized the pre-war grain harvest for all Russia, including Poland Finland, the Baltic States, Turkestan and Eastern Siberia, which are now excluded, rarely averaged more than 3,500,000,000 poods, it is clear that this year's figure of 2,250,000,000 poods, after the famine that affected fifteen provinces is little short of marvelous. It would seem to justify the Soviet claim that peasants now work much harder for themselves than they did previously for landlords.

Oak Hunter, our emaciated lawyer friend at Moberly, does not expect to "cash in" any ways soon, but believing in preparedness has written an epitaph for his own tombstone, which he recently submitted to number of his friends and secured approval thereof, says the Fayette Advertiser. It reads: "Here lies a lawyer—for the last time."

The Standard \$2.00 per year.

## THE REED-FOR-SENATOR CLUB TO USE HEAVY ARTILLERY THIS WEEK

The Reed-for-Senator Club of Sikeston have in the field this week a battery of their biggest guns laying a barrage for the big assault to take place next Tuesday. These guns are of different calibre and loaded with different stuff varying from shrapnel to ordinary gas. Wm. Patterson, lawyer, late of St. Louis, Dr. G. W. Presnell, late of the U. S. Volunteer Army and Dr. P. M. Malcolm, a wealthy farmer, are the speakers, who will bombard the communities of Morley, Vanduser, McMullin, Big Opening, Morehouse, Blodgett, Pharris Ridge, Rootwad, Miner, Crowder and Matthews, with their oratory during this week.

The Reed-for-Senator Club has had printed elsewhere than The Standard office, a list of the subjects they propose to discuss among them being:

The Graham Paper went from 4c per pound to 30c. Mr. Farmer, did you make 110 per cent on your investment? Mr. Long did on his Graham Paper Company, after covering up huge sums in large salaries, etc."

If the balance of the subjects these gentlemen are to discuss are as far off as the above statement, their arguments will be a misstatement of facts and if they persist in this one subject of paper, etc., will be willfully committed. Before the war The Standard paid \$2.65 per hundred weight for print paper, and we presume that is what they are talking about, and the highest price paid was \$12.50 per hundred weight. A ton purchased the past week for \$5.50 is as low as it has been since the close of the war. Again, Mr. Long does not own one penny's worth of stock in the Graham Paper Co. and never did. Mrs. Long was left a block of stock in this company by her father, on which she draws 7 per cent per annum, and no more. This same story was in circulation two years ago and the records proved the above statement to be true. The same condition exists now. Breckinridge Long has no millions, Mrs. Long has the money. He rendered valiant service to his country during its struggle while some cursed the Government from home and voted for Harding and a change two years ago. The Standard trusts the subjects that are to be discussed by these gentlemen will have a little more foundation of fact for them to stand on than the news print paper statement.

### FARM BUREAU PLAN DECENNIAL OBSERVANCE

Announcement of final plans for the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the birth of the Farm Bureau in Missouri was made this week. The observance will be at Cape Girardeau on August 10 and J. R. Howard, President of the American Farm Bureau Federation, will be the principal speaker.

The celebration will be under the joint auspices of the Missouri Farm Bureau Federation and the Cape Girardeau County Farm Bureau. John L. Boland, President of the M. F. B. F., will preside. Other speakers will include S. D. Gromer, Professor of Rural Economics at the Missouri College of Agriculture and advisor to the Legislative Committee of the M. F. B. F.

The M. F. B. F. champion horse-shoe pitchers will meet the champions of Illinois in the first inter-state Farm Bureau "barnyard golf" tournament on record. There will be numbers of other games and contests of only slightly lesser interest.

In the morning there will be a pageant parade that will depict the ten years of Farm Bureau history not only in Cape Girardeau County, but also in Missouri and America.

A monster basket dinner picnic feast will be served at noon.

Preparations are being made to care for several thousand Farm Bureau folks from outside Cape Girardeau County.

The Southeast Missouri Agricultural Bureau will furnish a tour over the district for visitors who want to see the district.

KODAK FINISHING.—Leave films at The Bijou. Every day service.—L. C. Mayes.

Mr. and Mrs. Birch Moll and family and Mr. and Mrs. Linus Moll and family motored to Grand Chain, Ill., and spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Moll.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Barnett and son, Richard left Sunday morning by automobile for Colorado. Miss Irene Loenneke, of Jackson, accompanied them on this trip.

Harry C. Blanton returned the latter part of the week from Jackson, Miss., where he had been on legal business. He reports the cotton in that part of the South not nearly so good as in Southeast Missouri.

The Lions held their regular meeting at Hotel Marshall Friday evening. Thirteen men from the den at Cape Girardeau were present. The Lions subscribed \$30 toward the missionary of the Boy Scouts on their camp at Burfordsville and David Blanton delivered the address of thanks on behalf of the Scouts.

## ROY NALL DIES AFTER SHORT ILLNESS

Roy Nall, age 35 years, proprietor of a saloon at 600 Commercial ave., died this morning at 5:05 o'clock, after a short illness. He is survived by to brothers, D. B. Nall and Lon Nall and a sister, Mrs. Susie Carter, all of Sikeston, Mo., also a sister, Mrs. Eula Davis, of Caruthersville, Mo.

The body will be taken to Clinton, Ky., Saturday afternoon where interment will be made in Mt. Moriah Cemetery. E. A. Burke has the funeral arrangements in charge.—Cairo Citizen.

### NOTICE

I wish to announce that the undertaking department, formerly owned by the Farmers Supply Co., has been purchased by me and all funeral accounts will be payable to me. If you have any grievances against the Farmers Supply Co., I kindly ask you not to hold same against me. Both embalming and funeral directing shall have my personal attention, and you can rest assured that I will give you the best services possible. There is absolutely no one connected with me in this business.

H. J. WELSH, Undertaker.

A slight shower fell at Sikeston late Sunday evening. A good soaking rain at this time would be very acceptable.

E. J. Keith and family left Sikeston Sunday for Washington, Ind., where they will visit relatives and friends. They drove through in their car.

Dr. Mary M. Patrick, president of the Constantinople Woman's College, the only institution of its kind in the Near East, has seen it grow from 18 students in 1871 to nearly 600 in 1922.

Timber of suitable quality and plentiful enough to supply the world with matches having been found in Malaya, a British company will establish a match factory in the Federated Malay States.

A substantial cash prize has been offered in France for the first man-propelled airplane, lacking artificial buoyancy, that can fly 50 meters in each of two opposite directions over level ground.

A waitress in a railroad luncheon at Council Bluffs, Iowa, a few months ago was pleasant and courteous to a gruff, old, roughly-dressed stranger. He learned that she never accepted a tip. The gruff stranger turned out to be a rich cattleman. That waitress is no longer a waitress, for he sent her a check for \$10,000 and a deed to 1,000 acres of land in Nebraska.



## SIKESTON STANDARD

C. L. BLANTON, EDITOR

ISSUED TUESDAY AND FRIDAYS  
AT SIKESTON, MISSOURI.Entered at the Postoffice at Sikeston,  
Scott County, Missouri, as second-  
class mail matter, according to act  
of Congress.THE STANDARD is the only paper  
in Scott County that is published  
twice-a-week; for newspaper read-  
ers wanting the news while it is  
News; and for advertisers desiring  
quick results, it is the best medium.Rates:  
Display advertising, per single column  
inch, net .....25c  
Reading notices, per line .....10c  
Financial Statements for banks \$6.00  
Probate notices, minimum.....\$5.00

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

## FOR CONGRESS

We are authorized to announce  
Giboney Houck as a candidate for the  
nomination for Congress from the  
14th District, on the Democratic tick-  
et, subject to the will of the voters  
at the primary election to be held on  
August 1.

## COLLECTOR OF REVENUE

We are authorized to announce Emil  
Steck, of Fomfelt, as candidate for  
Collector of Revenue of Scott County,  
on the Democratic ticket, subject to  
the will of the voters at the primary  
to be held Tuesday, August 1.We are authorized to announce R.  
L. Buck as a candidate for the nomi-  
nation as Collector of the Revenue of  
Scott County, on the Democratic  
ticket, subject to the will of the voters  
at the primary election to be held  
August 1.

## PROBATE JUDGE

We are authorized to announce Thos.  
B. Dudley, of Benton, as candidate for  
re-election for Probate Judge, of Scott  
County, on the Democratic ticket, sub-  
ject to the will of the voters at the  
primary to be held Tuesday, August  
1.We are authorized to announce  
Chas. A. Leedy as a candidate for elec-  
tion to the office of Probate Judge of  
Scott County, on the Democratic tick-  
et, subject to the will of the voters at  
the primary to be held Tuesday, Aug-  
ust 1.

## RECORDER OF DEEDS

We are authorized to announce  
Axel Kjer, of Ilmo, as candidate for  
Recorder of Deeds of Scott County, on  
the Democratic ticket, subject to the  
will of the voters at the primary to be  
held Tuesday, August 1.We are authorized to announce Lee  
J. Welman, of Benton, as candidate  
for re-election for Recorder of Deeds,  
of Scott County, on the Democratic  
ticket, subject to the will of the voters  
at the primary to be held Tuesday,  
August 1.We are authorized to announce  
Leo Pfefferkorn, of Oran, as a candi-  
date for nomination as Recorder of  
Deeds of Scott County, on the Democ-  
ratic ticket, subject to the will of the  
voters at the primary to be held  
Tuesday, August 1.

## CIRCUIT CLERK

We are authorized to announce H.  
P. Kirkpatrick, of Benton, as candi-  
date for re-election for Circuit Clerk,  
of Scott County, on the Democratic  
ticket, subject to the will of the voters  
at the primary to be held Tuesday,  
August 1.

## COUNTY CLERK

We are authorized to announce  
Sherwood Smith, of Ilmo, as a candi-  
date for Clerk of the County Court of  
Scott County, on the Democratic tick-  
et, subject to the will of the voters at  
the primary election to be held Tues-  
day, August 1.

## FOR REPRESENTATIVE.

We are authorized to announce Dr.  
Fred L. Ogilvie as a candidate for  
Representative in the Legislature on  
the Democratic ticket, subject to the  
will of the voters at the primary  
election in August.

## PROSECUTING ATTORNEY

We are authorized to announce B.  
Hugh Smith, of Benton, as a candidate  
for re-election as Prosecuting Attor-  
ney of Scott County, on the Democra-  
tic ticket, subject to the will of the  
voters at the primary to be held Tues-  
day, August 1.

## JUDGE COUNTY COURT

We are authorized to announce R.  
L. Harrison, as candidate for re-elec-  
tion for Presiding Judge of the County  
Court of Scott County, on the Democ-  
ratic ticket, subject to the will of the  
voters at the primary to be held  
Tuesday, August 1.LONG'S FRIENDS FIND  
FURTHER LIGHT ON REEDFurther light has been thrown on  
the activities of Senator James A.  
Reed against the National Democra-  
tic candidates in the campaign of 1920  
by Democrats opposed to his renomina-  
tion by reference to the files of  
the Chicago Herald and Examiner, a  
newspaper published by William R.  
Hearst, who aided and encouraged  
Reed in all his papers in his attacks  
on the League of Nations, President  
Woodrow Wilson and James M. Cox,  
the Democratic nominee.These files corroborate fully the re-  
cent statements to the Post-Dispatch  
by John P. Hume, chairman of the  
Wisconsin State Democratic Commit-  
tee, that Reed's invasion of that State  
was solely to campaign for a Republi-  
can for United States Senator and  
not at the solicitation or desire of the  
Democrats who did not want him to  
come to the State and took no part  
in entertaining him or giving his vis-  
it any publicity.Long's friends say these newspa-  
per articles supply a complete refuta-  
tion to Reed's claim now that his ac-  
tivities did not injure the Democratic  
party itself in 1910, but only served to  
emphasize the big issue in that cam-  
paign, as he saw it, which was thenecessity of destroying the League of  
Nations.The accounts the paper gives of  
Reed's speeches in Wisconsin, and  
subsequently in Chicago, disclose that  
he was not concerned as to a candi-  
date's party, and he openly advocat-  
ed the defeat of all candidates not  
openly opposed to the League of Na-  
tions, then advocated by President  
Wilson and Gov. Cox.Breckinridge Long, Reed's oppo-  
nent in the present campaign for the  
Democratic nomination for United  
States Senator, is challenging Reed's  
Democracy in speeches about the  
State by directing attention to Reed's  
activities in support of a Republican  
in Wisconsin, and Reed has replied  
that any man who said he campaigned  
for a Republican "is a liar".Hume, in an exclusive interview to  
the Post-Dispatch, told at length how  
Reed went to Wisconsin in October,  
1920, without consulting the Demo-  
cratic State Committee there concern-  
ing the political situation, and made  
speeches advocating the election of  
James Thompson, Republican, who  
had been defeated in the Republican  
primaries and was running against  
Lenroot, Republican candidate, and  
Paul Reinsch, Democrat. Hume de-  
clared that Reed's activities for the  
Republicans in Wisconsin did more  
to disorganize the Democratic party  
and result in the defeat of Reinsch  
than the work of any other man.The Hearst papers, being bitterly  
opposed to America entering the  
League of Nations, caught upon  
everything Reed had to say against  
the league, and exulting proclaimed  
him "Fighting, Fearless Jim".The Herald Examiner, sent a staff  
correspondent to Kansas City to re-  
port Reed's speech the night of  
October 21, 1920, when Reed hired  
Convention Hall for his own meeting.  
The following excerpts are from his  
report of that speech:"Senator James A. Reed tonight  
blew the Democratic roof off of Mis-  
souri. In unmistakable inference, he  
bolted Gov. Cox, expressing fear that  
Cox's election would mean the con-  
tinuance of President Wilson's influ-  
ence at Washington. He repudiated  
Breckinridge Long, the President's  
favorite candidate for United States  
Senator, saying that the election of a  
Senate that would guard the nation  
against entangling alliances was more  
important than even the election of a  
President.""All hope of the Democrats carry-  
ing Missouri for either Cox or Long  
went glimmering when the full pur-  
port of Reed's speech was grasped. It  
is the sensation of the Missouri cam-  
paign. It means that Senator Hard-  
ing will carry the State by from 50-  
000 to 60,000 and that Spencer, Re-  
publican, will be re-elected United  
States Senator by a comfortable ma-  
jority.""The betting fraternity tonight  
are offering 7 to 5 that Harding car-  
ries the State, and even money that  
it will be by more than 20,000."In the course of his speech, Reed  
said, according to the Herald and Ex-  
aminer's report:"So important do I regard the elec-  
tion of a Senate hostile to the in-  
famous doctrine of internationalism  
that I am hurrying to Wisconsin,  
where the contest is between Lenroot,  
one of the mildest of mild reservation-  
ists, and a Democrat who indorses the  
league almost without change.""Unless a third candidate is elect-  
ed, the mild reservationist, Lenroot,  
will be returned. Under these circum-  
stances, I deem it my duty to give all  
the aid I can to the independent Re-  
publican, Thompson, who is running  
for the Senate upon an American  
platform, and who declares he is op-  
posed to any kind of alliance, league  
or association with Europe."Thompson called himself a Re-  
publican of the La Follette school.The Herald and Examiner ended its  
article with this paragraph:"Senator Reed left after the meet-  
ing for Oshkosh, Wis., where he  
speaks tomorrow night in support  
of Thompson, La Follette candidate  
for the Senate."On October 27, in a dispatch from  
Madison, Wis., the Herald and Ex-  
aminer reported Reed as having  
stated at Madison:"I would not vote for my own  
brother for United States Senator if  
he was for the League of Nations in  
any form."However, Senator Reed displayed  
what he said was a straight Democra-  
tic ticket when in the polls in his  
his precinct in Kansas City on elec-  
tion day and called on those present  
to watch him put it in the ballot box.The Chicago Tribune of October  
30 quotes Reed as having stated the  
night before at a meeting of 7000  
persons in Dexter Park Pavilion,  
Chicago:"Save the honor of your country.  
Vote for every man who is against  
the League of Nations, and against  
every man who is for it, or who has  
not declared his opposition to it."James Hamilton Lewis was the  
Democratic nominee for Governor  
against Len Small, the Republican  
candidate, and Lewis and his friends  
have repeatedly declared that this  
declaration cost Lewis thousands of  
votes among Reed's anti-League of  
Nations followers in Illinois.—Post-  
Dispatch.

## Fact Vs. Fiction

Senator Reed, in his speech at Bel-  
ton, which we printed yesterday, re-  
newed his attack upon Mr. Hoover  
and the Food Administration of the  
war period, by which he seeks to en-  
list the support of the farmers and  
to justify his opposition to Wilson. Mr.  
Hoover, he said, stated before the  
committees of Congress "that he de-  
sired the right by law to fix an ab-  
solute price for wheat and other farm  
products below which they could not  
go and above which they could not  
rise". Here is what Mr. Hoover said  
in a report on the work of the Food  
Administration: "It was obvious  
from European experience prior to  
the creation of our administration  
that attempts to control prices by  
sheer fixing of maximum prices by  
law were not only economically un-  
sound, but carried with them the most  
serious results, by stifling production,interrupting distribution, withholding  
supplies by producers, and the stimu-  
lation of clandestine profiteering". It  
is therefore to be seen that he not  
only did not "desire the right by law  
to fix an absolute price for wheat"  
but was absolutely opposed to it.The Lever bill was passed by Con-  
gress guaranteeing the farmer a min-  
imum price of \$2 for wheat. "In this  
condition of affairs," says the Sena-  
tor, "Mr. Hoover, in the name of the  
President, assembled a board, not to  
fix the price but to arrive at a con-  
clusion as to the minimum price  
which the President should name as  
the amount the government would  
guarantee wheat to bring". As we  
have heretofore shown, Mr. Hoover  
had nothing whatever to do with the  
appointment of the commission that  
was created to establish a "fair price"  
for wheat, nor with its deliberations.  
President Wilson so state publicly at  
the time. This commission was com-  
posed of twelve men, six of whom  
were eminent farmers. The "fair  
price" they recommended was \$2.20 a  
bushel, and this, as we have hereto-  
fore proved, was substantially the  
market price at that time.But Mr. Hoover, says the Senator,  
"compelled every grain dealer to  
take out a license and told him if he  
paid a single penny more for wheat  
than the minimum price guaranteed  
by the President he would revoke his  
license". The Senator is wrong again.  
The recommended fair price was  
made effective for the crop of 1917 by  
suspending exchange speculation in  
wheat, the Grain Corporation purchas-  
ing at the fair price at the terminals  
and where necessary reselling to the  
traders. The dealer could pay what  
he pleased for wheat, but the govern-  
ment of necessity controlled the mar-  
ket. Senator Reed says that Mr.  
Hoover "organized the Grain Ex-  
port Corporation and put at its head  
the biggest grain gambler in the  
world". Julius H. Barnes was and is  
a great buyer and exporter of wheat.  
He was never a "grain gambler".  
What the business men of the coun-  
try think of his character and serv-  
ice is shown by his recent election as  
president of the United States Cham-  
ber of Commerce, the chief business  
organization of America."It does not worry Mr. Long," says  
the Senator, "that at the same time  
the millers were taking the farmers'  
wheat at \$2.20 a bushel they were  
selling their flour at profits four or  
five times as great as they had thereto-  
fore realized". During the six  
months previous to the creation of  
the Food Administration flour had  
risen to \$17.50 a barrel, out of which  
the farmer had averaged only \$6.50 a  
barrel for the wheat which went in-  
to it. Under the Food Administra-  
tion the price of flour was stabilized  
at \$12.50 to the consumer and mill-  
ers' profits limited by agreement to  
25 cents a barrel. Of that \$12.50 over  
\$9 went to the farmer for his wheat,  
as it takes 4½ bushels of wheat to  
the barrel, while the consumer had  
been saved \$5 a barrel.These are all facts that utterly re-  
fute Senator Reed's charges and  
claims. The farmer was protected  
and vastly benefited by the Food Ad-  
ministration. He alone of all pro-  
ducers was secured by a minimum  
guarantee on wheat, which insured  
him a fair and stable price for his  
wheat throughout the war, and saved  
him from great loss in the year fol-  
lowing the war, when the accumulated  
stocks of Australia and the Argen-  
tine became available. And it is  
well to remember that there were no  
restrictions on any other farm pro-  
ducts. Corn, oats, hay, live stock,  
everything else, followed the market.  
Corn rose from 62c on the farm in  
1916 to 90c in 1917, to \$1.34 in 1918  
and \$1.44 in 1919. Oats advanced  
from 39c in 1916 to 73c in 1918; hay  
from \$10.07 a ton in 1916 to \$15.92 in  
1919; hogs from \$8.76 in 1916 to \$15.82  
in 1918; beef cattle from \$6.56 in 1916  
to \$9.28 in 1919, and so on. Hogs, it  
should be remembered, were particu-  
larly favored by the Food Admini-  
stration. Although the law establish-  
ed no minimum, the administration,  
in November, 1917, gave an assurance  
to farmers of a minimum of \$15.50  
per hundred pounds until September,  
1918, and that promise was carried  
out by Mr. Hoover. The average  
price of wheat for the seven years  
preceding our entry into the war  
was 90 cents. During the war the  
average was \$2.15. The farm value  
of the corn crop in 1915 was \$1,722-  
000,000; in 1918 it was \$3,416,000,000.  
The farm value of wheat crop in 1915  
was \$942,000,000; in 1918 it was \$1-  
881,000,000. The farm value of the  
oat crop in 1915 was \$559,000,000; in  
1918 it was \$1,090,000,000. For these  
three crops alone the farmers received  
\$3,164,000,000 more in 1918 than  
before the war. On the basis of 100  
for 1913 the wholesale prices for all  
farm products in 1915 averaged 105;  
for 1916, 122; for 1917, 189; for 1918,  
220; for 1919, 234. On the same  
basis the wholesale prices of all  
commodities of every character—com-  
bined food, clothing, fuel, metals,  
lumber, chemicals, house furnishings,  
everything—averaged 101 in 1915, 124  
in 1916, 176 in 1917, 196 in 1918, and  
212 in 1919. So it is to be seen that  
farm prices as a whole kept abreast  
of the average general advance in all  
prices.These figures are all taken from  
the government's official reports and  
are accurate. They are facts. What,  
then, are Senator Reed's statements?  
—Globe-Democrat.

## Political Advertisement.

There will be two vacancies in Di-  
vision 2 of the Supreme Court of the  
State of Missouri and two candidates  
for such vacancies will be nominated  
on the Democratic ticket. One of  
the candidates is Judge John T.  
White of Springfield. In experience,  
fitness and ability he presents unsur-  
passed qualifications.He was born and reared on a farm  
in Greene County, and worked his  
way through college, graduating with  
highest honors. He served five years  
as reporter of the St. Louis Court of  
Appeals, 1903-1908, writing the ad-  
monitions for opinions. Was elected  
Commissioner of the Supreme Court,  
1916, over 30 competitors; re-electedby unanimous vote of seven judges  
in 1919.His selection by the Supreme Court;  
over so many able applicants, is a  
recommendation unequalled.During the five years he has served  
on the court, the opinions he has  
written show ability of the highest  
order, as well as industry and capac-  
ity for work. Those opinions have re-  
ceived the approval of lawyers and  
judges in every part of the State.  
Five years ago the Supreme Court  
was three years behind. Now it is  
about up with its docket for the first  
time in twenty years. This is the re-  
sult of the prompt and efficient work  
of Judge White Judge Ragland and  
the other Supreme Court Commis-  
sioners, cooperating with the judges  
of the Supreme Court.The Commission will end next  
April. The State needs the service of  
men of ability, character and indus-  
try such as Judge White has shown  
himself to possess. His service will  
be lost unless he is elected.

## What the Press Say About Him

"Judge White is one of the strong-  
est lawyers of Missouri recognized by  
the bench and bar as the very best  
material for Supreme Judge".—Fay-  
ette Advertiser."He has been tried, tested and  
found worthy".—Milan Standard."His work has been highly satis-  
factory to the bench and bar".—Kirk-  
ville Daily News."As a Judge, he would serve all  
without prejudice or feeling and would  
make a most excellent judge".—East  
Prairie Eagle.MISS HELEN THOMAS  
Notary Public, Public Stenographer  
Sikeston, Missouri  
Office: 207 Scott County Milling Co.  
Building. Phone 138  
Fire and Tornado InsuranceHARRY C. BLANTON  
Attorney-at-Law  
Sikeston, Mo.  
Rooms 210-12  
Scott Co. Milling Co. Bldg.  
Phones: Office 473 Res. 509M. G. GRESHAM  
Attorney-at-Law  
Citizens Bank Building  
Sikeston, Mo.Wm. L. PATTERSON  
Attorney-at-Law  
Sikeston, Mo.  
Office over Schorle Bakery  
Phone 116RALPH E. BAILEY  
Lawyer  
McCoy & Tanner Building  
Sikeston, Mo.DR. O. A. MITCHELL  
Dentist  
Citizens Bank Building  
Sikeston, Mo.  
Phone 417, Residence phone 208B. F. BLANTON  
Dentist  
Sikeston, Mo.  
Office: Dr. Smith's Rooms.W. A. ANTHONY  
Dentist  
Sikeston, Mo.  
Phone 530  
Office: Scott County Milling Co. Bldg.C. W. LIMBAUGH  
Dentist  
Dr. Harrelson's office  
McCoy-Tanner Building  
Sikeston, Mo.L. E. ADAMS  
Veterinarian  
Sikeston, Mo.  
Office: At Residence, 903 N. Kings-  
highway.  
Office and residence 444.DR. C. T. OLD  
Veterinary Surgeon  
Sikeston, Mo.  
Office: J. A. Matthews Wagon Yard.  
Phone 114, Night, 221DR. V. D. HUNTER  
Osteopath  
Citizens Bank Building  
Sikeston, Mo.DR. H. E. REUBER  
Osteopathic Physician  
257-258 McCoy Tanner Building  
Telephone 132  
SIKESTON, MODRS. TONELLI & McCLURE  
Physicians and Surgeons  
Rooms 210-217  
Scott County Milling Co. Bldg.  
Phone 244  
Sikeston, Mo.LOW ROUND TRIP FARES  
TO THE LAKES AND SEASHORERound trip excursion tickets at fares very  
much lower than have been in effect for years  
may now be purchased to points in the North  
and East.Let me tell you what your railroad and sleeping car tick-  
ets will cost; make reservations, and otherwise assist in  
relieving you of the many details incident to the trip.W. T. MALONE,  
Ticket Agent, Frisco Lines  
Sikeston, Mo.Above paid for by the friends of  
Judge White, who are anxious to see  
him nominated.Mr. and Mrs. Frank Van Horne  
with the two Moore children motor-  
ed to Arlington, Ky., Saturday.

EAGLE "MIKADO"

PENCIL No. 174



For Sale at Your Dealers

Made in Five Grades

ASK FOR THE YELLOW PENCIL WITH THE RED BAND

EAGLE MIKADO

EAGLE PENCIL COMPANY

NEW YORK

SALE OF BRUTON'S  
BIG TYPE POLANDS

THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1922

40--BRED SOWS AND GILTS--40

McCORD'S AUCTION  
BARN, SIKESTON, MO.No expense has been spared in getting the  
foundation stock for this herd and it stands  
now second to none in the Middle West and  
you will get the advantage of it. This offer-  
ing consists of tried bred sows, yearling sows  
and fall gilts, bred to a magnificent battery  
of boars that are certain to prove satisfactory.

## BRUTON'S GIANT MISSOURIAN

the greatest get of the mighty Checkers has  
been extensively used on this offering which  
is sufficient guarantee of the quality offered.

Terms of sale CASH. For Catalog address

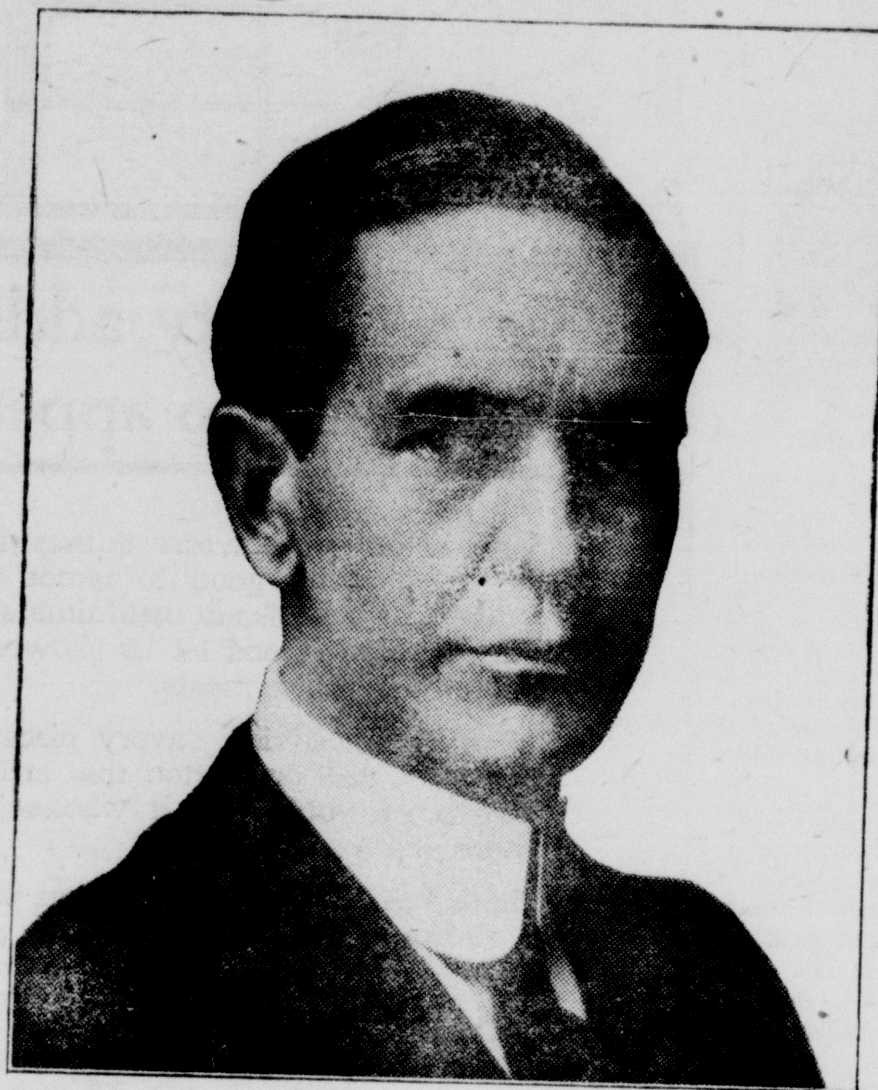
## C. F. BRUTON

SIKESTON, MISSOURI

Sale to commence at 1:30. Offering on exhibition all day



"I am not an occasional Democrat. I have never attacked my party from the front or ambushed it from the rear"



Hon. Breckinridge Long

will address the voters of Skeston and vicinity on

Tuesday, July 25, 8:00 P. M.

MALONE PARK

#### Notice of Sheriff's Sale

By virtue and authority of a general execution, issued from the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court, County of Scott, returnable to the August term, 1922, of said Court, and to me directed, in favor of John E. Marshall Mercantile Company, a Corporation, plaintiff, and against James A. Green, defendant; I have levied upon and seized all the right, title, interest, claim, estate and property of the defendant above named, James A. Green, of, in and to the following described real estate, situated in the County of Scott and State of Missouri, and described as follows, to-wit:

Forty (40) acres Northeast Quarter (NE 1/4) of section fifteen (15), township twenty-seven (27) North, range fourteen (14) East; thirty-five (35) acres, the same being the east 35 acres in the shape of a rectangle off the east side of the Northwest Quarter (NW 1/4) of section fifteen (15), township twenty-seven (27) North, range fourteen (14) East, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the Northeast (NE) corner of the Francis J. Green and C. Witmer Green homestead as herein set out, running thence North on the one-fourth (1/4) section line 9.333 chains to the North center 1-16th section corner; thence west on 1-16th section line 37.50 chains to a point, on said line; thence south 9.333 chains to a point; thence east 37.50 chains to the point of beginning.

And I will on Friday, the 18th day of August, 1922 between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the East front door of the Court House, in the town of Benton, in the County of Scott, State of Missouri, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, all the right, title, interest, claim, estate and property of the above named defendant, James A. Green, of, in and to the above described property, to satisfy said execution and costs.

WILLIAM KIRKENDALL,  
Sheriff of the County of Scott,  
Benton, Mo., July 17th, 1922.

#### Notice of Sheriff's Sale

By virtue and authority of a general

execution, issued from the office of Clerk of the Circuit Court, County of Scott, returnable to the August term, 1922, of said Court, and to me directed, in favor of John E. Marshall Mercantile Company, a Corporation, plaintiff, and against J. A. Withrow and Laura May Withrow, defendants; I have levied upon and seized all the right, title, interest, claim, estate and property of the defendants above named, J. A. Withrow and Laura May Withrow, of, in and to the following described real estate, situated in the County of Scott and State of Missouri, and described as follows, to-wit:

Ten (10) acres, same being the south ten acres in the shape of a rectangle off the south side of the Northeast Quarter (NE 1/4) of the Northwest Quarter (NW 1/4). Section twenty-two (22); also eighty (80) acres south half of the Northwest Quarter (NW 1/4), section twenty-two (22); also forty (40) acres Southeast Quarter (SE 1/4) of Northeast Quarter (NE 1/4), section twenty-one (21). All of said land being in township twenty-seven (27) North, range fourteen (14) East.

And I will on Friday, the 18th day of August, 1922 between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the East front door of the Court House, in the town of Benton, in the County of Scott, State of Missouri, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, all the right, title, interest, claim, estate and property of the above named defendants, J. A. Withrow and Laura May Withrow, of, in and to the above described property, to satisfy said execution and costs.

WILLIAM KIRKENDALL,  
Sheriff of the County of Scott,  
Benton, Mo., July 17th, 1922.

#### Notice to Contractors

Sealed proposals, addressed to the County Clerk, Benton, Missouri, and endorsed "Proposal for constructing (or improving) State Road, Project 5", will be received by the State Highway Commission until 11:00 o'clock A. M. on the 14th day of August, 1922, at that time will be publicly opened and read at the County Court House.

The proposed work includes grading, constructing culverts, bridges, a gravel pavement 16 feet wide, and a gravelly surface, 16 feet wide, together with any incidental work on the State Road from Skeston, east and west, a distance of 7.329 miles.

Plans and specifications are on file and may be inspected in the office of

the County Clerk, in the office of Division Engineer, M. S. Murray, Skeston, Mo., or at the offices of the State Highway Commission, Jefferson City, Mo.

A set of plans and specifications may be obtained from Mr. Murray upon deposit of ten dollars (\$10.00), which amount will be refunded if both plans and specifications are returned in good condition within ten days after date of letting.

Proposals shall be submitted upon blank forms provided for the purpose of Mr. Murray, and shall be accompanied by a certified check made payable to the Treasurer of the State of Missouri, for five (5) per cent of the amount of the bid. A proposal bond cannot be accepted in lieu of a certified check and a bid when accompanied by a proposal bond will be automatically rejected.

Payments will be made on monthly estimates but should not be expected prior to the last of the month for the estimate of the preceding month.

The right is reserved by the State Highway Commission to reject any or all bids.

B. H. PIEPMEIER,  
Chief, Engineer, Jefferson City, Mo.

#### AVERAGE POCKETBOOK LOST \$5 IN LAST SIX MONTHS

Washington, July 21.—Everybody's pocketbook was lightened by nearly \$5 during the past fiscal year, according to the statement of money in circulation on July 1, issued today by the treasury.

Per capita circulation of money on July 1, was \$39.87 as compared with \$44.78 on July 1, 1921.

The treasury's per capita figures were based on total circulation of \$4,755,555,653 on July 1 and a total population of 109,743,000 persons was compared with a total circulation of \$4,839,611,851 on July 1, 1921, and a total population of 108,087,000.

The form of the circulation statement was revised as of July 1, 1922, the treasury announced so as to exclude from money in circulation all forms of money held by the Federal Reserve Banks and Federal Reserve Agents whether as a reserve against federal reserve notes or otherwise. This change of the treasury stated, resulted in showing a per capita circulation on July 1, 1922, of \$39.87, whereas under the form of statement formerly used it would have been \$49.17. For the sake of comparison on July 1, 1921, figures were computed in the same manner as those for July 1, of this year, the treasury added.

A novel hose nozzle for cleaning out ewers directs several streams of water backward with sufficient force to drag hose with it and wash dislodged material to the rear.

Ladies pure silk and fibre hose, \$1 per pair.—Pinnel Store Co.

## HOW STRIKES ARE PARALYZING INDUSTRIES

Washington, July 21.—Slowly paralyzing the nation's industries, threatening widespread shortage of light and heat within a few days, causing increasing disorders, loss of life and property damage already running into millions, the combined rail and coal strikes have brought on an industrial crisis the magnitude of which is revealed in reports to the United Press today from all parts of the country.

Not only are wheels slowing on the country's transportation systems, but public utilities are closing down and actual suffering because of a shortage of coal is not far off, it is indicated.

Disorders are reported from coast to coast. New England carriers announce increasing sabotage on many lines; Pacific Coast roads report kidnappings and beatings.

Trouble is feared in western Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio as mines are reopening. State troops have been called out in New Hampshire, Pennsylvania and Ohio.

Serious fuel shortage, due in part to coal strike, but to the car shortage caused by the rail shopmen's walk-out as well, was reported from all parts of the country.

Some steamship lines on the Great Lakes are down to four days' supply. Cleveland has only three days' ration of coal for its light plant. Iowa farmers are hard pressed for fuel to run threshing machines and public utilities. Des Moines' waterworks must close in fifteen days.

Denver has been hard hit due to curtailment of tourists traffic that ordinarily brings upward of thirty million dollars annually.

Schools at Emporia, Kan., are without fuel, while at Hannibal, Mo., street lighting has been discontinued.

Rationing, confiscation and emergency measures to import coal were announced from many states. Wisconsin expects to ration fuel shortly; Ohio threatens to confiscate private coal shipments; industries at Cleveland will start closing down in five days unless emergency rationing is immediately effective.

Further curtailment of train service in all parts of the country is reported.

Strike breakers have been assaulted in Indianapolis, Fort Wayne, Kansas City, San Francisco, St. Paul, Concord, N. H. and several deaths directly due to the rail strike have occurred.

Massachusetts has only one-fifth of its necessary coal supply for this time of year.

Pennsylvania has had eight deaths and several hundred injured due to the combined strikes; no coal for commercial purposes is being mined in the western part of the state; the average weekly loss in production of coke in the Connellsville region is \$6,750 tons.

Illinois with the Herrin tragedy, has suffered the heaviest loss of life of any state. Property damage runs into seven figures.

California has had numerous disturbances in connection with the rail strike. The coal shortage has not been felt.

#### Encampment May Be Extended

Nevada, Mo., July 21.—Officers of the Missouri National Guard in camp here for the annual two weeks' instruction under Federal supervision are beginning to believe the guard will be at Camp Clark for a considerable period beyond August 1, the end of the encampment. It would be more convenient, efficient and economical to leave the troops here for possible strike use. Brigadier-General W. A. Raupp, command of the troops and Adjutant-General of the State, was called to Jefferson City last night for conference with Gov. Hyde on the strike situation. In the event of continuing the camp the instruction and drill would be carried on here more efficiently than in the home armories.

Nearly 13,000,000 tons of British shipping have been equipped to use oil for fuel, representing an annual coal saving of 20,000,000 tons.

Debs has suffered a nervous breakdown. If Debs had been kept in prison, where he belongs, he would have been so quiet his breakdown would not have happened.

The mysterious messages which Marconi thought might be from Mars are traced to their source. They were sent by Dr. Irving Langmuir, from the General Electric laboratories at Schenectady, N. Y. The wave length was 150,000 meters. It is human nature to look for an explanation far off instead of close at hand. We seldom see things "right under our nose".

ROOMS—4 unfurnished rooms for rent. Apply to I. Becker.

## GERMANY AGREES TO ALLIED CONTROL

Berlin, July 21.—Germany is willing to accept the guarantees committee's proposal of allied supervision of German finances, it was officially announced today.

It is learned that the commission, before leaving for Paris, handed Chancellor Wirth a letter in which it demanded for the closets and most minute financial control over Germany, altho' it does not, as the reichstag feared, suggest mortgaging of German industry in favor of the Entente.

The note declared that the German finance ministry must accredit two of the commission's representatives, who would have the widest powers in penetrating the working of Germany's financial machinery.

For instance, Germany must give to the Entente representatives all drafts of budgets and laws concerning finances. Monthly reports must be made of any instances where the budget figures are exceeded. Germany must also report the results of the work done by her economy commission and must provide intensive information regarding tax measures, so that the commission will be able to form its judgment as to their efficiency.

Germany must also assign officials to accompany the Entente agents in case the latter should desire to investigate any financial bureau. The Entente agrees to protect individuals tax secrets, a provision apparently inserted as a concession to Stinnes and other industrial leaders, who have declared they would never bow to foreign financial control.

Besides these provisions the note provided that the reichstag must pass a strong capital flight law to prevent wealthy Germans from sending money or goods outside of the country to escape the payment of taxes.

Since the beginning of his vigilant raids upon the bootlegging business some months ago, Sheriff Ambrose Kerr has succeeded in piling up about fifty stills as mementoes that go to show the various crude and otherwise makes of the curious designs improvised in the "home brew" factories by the owners, who apparently are geniuses. Parts of soda fountains, stove pipes, etc., form the stills that turned out the death dealing liquor. Sheriff Kerr says he will have a picture made of the wonderful collection he has on hand, also the places where he captured the factories and then have an engraver make a "cut" which he will have printed in the county papers as an item of interest to the public. The picture and the story will, no doubt be interesting. The latest addition to his moonshine collection he captured a few days ago near Parma.—Portageville Misourian.

Men's good full cut work shirts, 75c.—Pinnel Store Co.

## Cow Peas For Sale

Place Your Order Now  
Phone or See

C. L. COOK GRAIN CO.  
PHONE 219

## Scott County Abstract Co. BENTON - MISSOURI

Compiles Abstracts of Title to Lands and Town Lots in This County

W. H. STUBBLEFIELD, President  
H. D. ROGERS, Vice President  
HAROLD STUBBLEFIELD, Secretary-Treasurer  
Farm loans, long time, low interest rate. Correspondence invited.

#### ILLINOIS EXPERIMENTAL ROAD IS UNDERGOING SUPREME TEST

Springfield, Ill., July 19.—The State experimental road at Bates, near Springfield, is now undergoing the supreme test. The load being applied is 8000 pounds on each of the rear wheels and 1930 pounds on each of the front wheels of the trucks used in the test. This is the legal limit for loads on hard roads in this State.

Ten thousand applications of this load will be made, 5000 during the day and 500 during the night. This test probably will extend over a period of six weeks, as many sections of the road which cannot stand the strain will have to be repaired to permit the trucks to pass.

In the last test 3000 applications of a 6500-pound load were made. Due to the large number of failures in some of the lighter sections of the road, it was necessary to halt traffic at various times during the runs to maintain the sections. At certain places the pavements were broken to such an extent that the trucks could not pass through them. The paving surfaces in these sections were entirely removed and were replaced by novaculite. In one section of monolithic brick it was necessary to use more than two carloads of novaculite before traffic could be maintained with any degree of efficiency.

The Portland cement concrete sections have stood up under the tests

better than other sections, according to a bulletin of the State Division of Highways. Four sections made of Portland cement concrete have shown no apparent failure, it is said. Three sections made of asphaltic concrete on a Portland cement concrete base have shown no apparent failures, while all other sections have failed in some degree.

Information has reached the Democrat-Argus that Hon. H. Paul Bestor, formerly of this county, has been appointed president of the Federal Land Bank of St. Louis. The position carries a salary of \$7500 per year, an amount greater than an income from a large farm, and all the capital invested is a pull and ability. All Missourians are pleased at Paul's good fortune and at the same time congratulate the Bank for its goodluck. He, like Judge Faris, hails from Caruthersville.—Caruthersville Democrat.

At the meeting of the landowners of Levee District No. 2, held at Lusk school house last week, authorization of a bond issue of \$70,000 was made by a vote of 84 to 0, and the money will be used for improving the levee in this county, to a 60-foot height from the hills at Commerce to the Mississippi county line. The work will cost about \$210,000, of which amount the government will pay \$140,000. Uncle Sam doubles all local appropriations for levee purposes.—Benton Democrat.



Direct to the heart  
of the  
**Colorado**  
Wonderland

Thru observation sleeping car daily from St. Louis and Kansas City to Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Denver via the

**MISSOURI PACIFIC**  
(D. & R. G. W. from Pueblo)

**Pueblo**—Gateway to the Famous Royal Gorge—many delightful camping spots, mountain drives and a multitude of scenic gems in and thru the San Isabel National Forest—a new virgin playground of rare beauty.

**Colorado Springs**—Pike's Peak, Manitou Springs, Garden of the Gods, Cliff Dwellers' Ruins, the Cheyenne Canyons, Ute Pass—and scores of other places.

**Denver**—Rocky Mountain National (Estes) Park—Georgetown Loop Trip—Switzerland Trail—Top of Mt. Morrison—Platte Canyon. This entire section teems with interest and healthful recreation.

For detailed information as to Missouri Pacific service, fares, etc., inquire of any ticket agent, or write

C. L. STONE, Passenger Traffic Manager  
Missouri Pacific Railroad Company  
St. Louis, Mo.

Write for booklets on  
Colorado and San  
Isabel Forest—presented gratis.



## Piles Can Be Cured

(Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding)

Many sufferers have been made very happy over the results obtained from the use of PAZO OINTMENT—60c at any Drug Store.

(Follow the Directions Carefully.)



**"111" cigarettes**



**They are GOOD!**

**10¢**

Buy this Cigarette and Save Money

## NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS FROM MATTHEWS

Mr. and Mrs. Robert McCarthy and children of Sikeston and Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Randolph of Pharris Ridge were Matthews visitors Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Roe Hill were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Critchlow Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Emory and children spent the day Sunday in East Prairie with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Caldwell of Sikeston were guests of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Brooks, Sunday.

W. H. Deane and Royal Allsup went to Catron Monday, on business.

Mr. John Rauh and two little sons returned Sunday from a two weeks' visit with relatives in Paducah, Ky. Hunter Broughton, of New Madrid was a business visitor in Matthews Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. James Cormody went to Sikeston Friday, on business.

Misses Willa and Lillith Deane, and Duard King and Roy Allsup motored to Farrenburg Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Claude Randolph and little son spent Sunday with the latter's mother, Mrs. Nannie Lee.

Mr. Thornberger of Urbana, Ill., is in Matthews this week looking after his farming interests.

Wade Tucker of Kewanee brought a fine load of watermelons and muskmelons to Matthews Monday morning.

Misses Vera Roberts and Camille Hill, Messrs Ronald Buckles and Russell Stone motored to Cape Girardeau Sunday, where Miss Roberts is attending school.

Mrs. Albert Deane and little daughter Helen left Friday for a few weeks visit with relatives in Tiptonville, Tennessee.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Caldwell and children of Fairview were guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. King, Sunday.

Mrs. W. A. Singleton and Miss Alice Deane who are attending school at Cape Girardeau, spent the week-end with homefolks.

Miss Elvino Shelton, of Sikeston, visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Will Shelton, Sunday.

D. A. Ghiles had business in Sikeston Saturday.

Judge B. F. Swartz transacted business in New Madrid, Thursday.

Ralph Mathewson, of New Madrid, was a Matthews visitor Friday.

J. W. Masengill, prosecuting attorney of New Madrid, came up to represent the State in the trial of Erba Glenn, for cutting up one Charles Cathie, on July 2nd. A plea of assault and battery was entered. The defendant paid a fine and costs.

### Bolshevism Must End First

Events at Genoa made inevitable the failure of its postscript, The Hague Conference. The Hague Conference, in reality, was dead before it was born.

Of what use is it to hold economic conferences when one of the most important parties refuses to recognize the plain laws of economics? Why discuss financial aid to a government that boasts that it is not bound to pay debts? Why talk of revival of industry with a system that gives private interests no room to function?

Neither at The Hague nor at Genoa was the real problem squarely faced—namely, that Bolshevism must be ended before Russian reconstruction can begin. At both the Russians sought to make war rather than peace.

Sooner or later Europe will doubtless hold a real economic conference. It will consider production and transportation and stabilization of currencies. When the time comes for such a conference America will look upon it with more sympathy than upon the two two flascos. The wisdom of the administration's decision to keep out of both meetings no one now questions.—New York Tribune.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Campbell, Clint and Miss Effie Campbell, with Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Stearns and family, motored to Millersville Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. Stearns remained for a visit.

Alvin Taylor, of the Taylor Motor Co., received a message telling of the death of his sister, Mrs. Ed Tucker, of Advance, at 2:00 o'clock Monday morning. Mr. Taylor left for Advance Monday afternoon.

Miss Myra Tanner motored down from Cape Girardeau Sunday. Mrs. Harris of Morley and Mr. and Mrs. Paul Finley of Cape Girardeau motored down with Miss Tanner and were dinner guests at the J. L. Tanner home.

Mrs. Florence Marshall and son, Ben F. Reese Marshall and wife motored from Cape Girardeau Sunday and were the guests of Mrs. Bettie Marshall and daughter, Miss Kate Austin. Elizabeth Marshall, who had been spending several days with her grandmother, returned to the Cape with her mother.

## HOW TO GROW AN ACRE OF TUBERS

Department of Agriculture Issues Bulletin to Aid Boy and Girl Club Members.

### EVERY STEP CLEARLY GIVEN

Gravelly or Sandy Loam Soils, Well Drained, Are Generally Considered Well Adapted to Production of Potatoes.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

When a boy or girl in a potato-growing club succeeds in raising tubers at the rate of 300 to 600 bushels per acre, as many of them have done, it is a source of inspiration to other members of the club who are less fortunate, and what is perhaps of greater importance, an object-lesson to their elders as to what can be accomplished when the crop is given proper attention. To guide boy and girl club members, as well as their elders, in producing bigger potato yields, the United States Department of Agriculture has recently published Farmers' Bulletin 1190, "How to Grow an Acre of Potatoes." It is prepared especially for use in boys' and girls' club work, and every step from the selection of the potato soil to the harvesting, grading, and storing of the crop is discussed.



Garden Club. His Patch of Potatoes.

Gravelly or sandy loam soils are generally considered especially well adapted to the production of large crops of potatoes, provided they are well drained and well supplied with plant food, says the bulletin. A very light sandy soil or a stiff clay soil should be avoided. The ideal soil is one that does not run together with rains, that works easily, is well supplied with humus, and, while well drained, is naturally supplied with moisture. Clover and alfalfa are regarded as the best preparatory crops for potatoes.

**Prepare the Land Thoroughly.** Potato soils should be plowed as deeply as possible, but always remember not to turn up more than an inch of the subsoil. The fall is the best season to plow. When the land is plowed at this time it should be disked and harrowed as early in the spring as possible to conserve the moisture and to prevent weed growth. Spring-plowed land should be disked immediately, in order to prevent the possible packing of the newly turned soil. In preparing the seed bed spare no pains to put it in good condition. If the crop is planted on land that is poorly prepared, no amount of subsequent cultivation will entirely remedy the defect.

Select the variety that is known to be adapted to the section. Use the best seed obtainable, and, if possible, make sure that it has been produced from strong, healthy plants that have developed a goodly number of tubers of even, marketable size and uniform shape. Before planting the seed should be disinfected with formalin solution to prevent potato scab. Better yields are obtained by the use of from 15 to 18 bushels of seed per acre, though the average for the United States is 8.6 bushels. Cut blocky seed pieces, weighing from one to two ounces each.

After planting, keep the surface of the ground loose until the plants appear, then deep cultivation should begin, but as the crop develops shallow tillage is recommended. Insects and diseases should never be allowed to get established, but should be controlled by suitable fungicides and insecticides such as are described in the bulletin. When the crop is being harvested, a systematic effort should be made to select desirable tubers for next year's seed.

### ROAD MARKERS ARE COSTLY

Disappointed Hunters Should Not Vent Their Spite on Signs Placed on Highways.

Hunters who cannot find anything to shoot at should not let out their spite on road markers. These markers have cost, as in the case of the Lincoln highway signs, \$7 each. According to the Iowa highway commission, the destruction of such signs is punishable by law, as they are public property. Also next summer some wild hunter might feel the need of an extra sign when touring, which some other enthusiast has shot up.

### The Lawyer Criminal

Announcement of the death of a once noted criminal lawyer, rather notorious than noted in recent years because of his disbarment on a charge of subornation of perjury, serves to revive the subject of lawyer criminals and the necessity of their elimination from the bar.

With one exception all practical methods of winning the war against crime in Chicago have been adopted and put into force in the last few months. Public opinion has been aroused. A thousand extra policemen have been authorized. Extra prosecutors of exceptional ability have been provided in the state attorney's office. More judges have been assigned to the criminal courts. Juries are no longer hesitating to return verdicts of guilty when the evidence warrants. But one obstacle remains in the path of this good work. That is the lawyer criminal.

Such men gain a livelihood, and in one cases wealth, through what amounts to co-operation with criminals. They defend their clients by very known technicality, and in some cases doubtless even by fraud and jury tampering or the spiriting away of witnesses. They take their pay from the proceeds of crime. They are recognized not only as counselors but ringleaders and associates of criminals. Yet they are allowed to continue in practice at the bar as if that were an unalienable right. It is not such a right. Admission of a lawyer to practice is a privilege, not a right. It is a privilege granted by the courts with the co-operation of the bar association, and is based presumably upon moral and ethical as well as technical qualification. It can be revoked as it was revoked in the case of the notorious lawyer cited.

The way is easy. The duty is clear. The bar association and the courts should follow it up and throw the lawyer criminal out of practice in this state. Only in such manner can the legal profession maintain the high position which it should enjoy. And in that manner the crime wave, which is now on the ebb under the attacks of the police, state attorney, and honest jurors in Chicago, can be virtually eliminated.—Chicago Tribune.

### Rub-My-Tism for Rheumatism.

**Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic**  
For Pale, Delicate Women and Children.



### ARE YOU SICKLY?

Health is Wealth. Do Not Neglect the Most Valuable Asset You Have. If You Are Troubled, Write D. Pierce, President Invalids' Hotel, in Buffalo, N. Y., and Receive Good Medical Advice in Return, Free of All Expense.

St. Louis, Mo.—"I have taken Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for general weakness and when rundown and suffering with nervousness and can truthfully say it has done me more good than any medicine I have ever taken, and Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are very good to regulate the system. They aid very much in keeping a person in a good healthy state. I am always glad to speak a good word for Dr. Pierce's medicines, all of them that I have had occasion to use have proved most beneficial."—Mrs. Amelia Thorn, 4204 John Ave.

You can keep well if you eradicate the poisons that accumulate and cause "auto-intoxication" and headaches. Buy a vial of the Pleasant Pellets now at your nearest drug store, 25c.

**Mr. Glancy of The MARQUETTE**  
18th St. and Washington Ave. St. Louis

A Refined Hotel for Your Mother, Wife and Sister

Rates:  
Room with Private Bath  
One Person \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00  
Two Persons \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00  
Rooms without bath, \$1 and \$1.50



SENATOR W. M. BOWKER

Of Nevada, Vernon Co., Candidate for the Democratic nomination for Supreme Judge for one of the two positions to be filled in Division No. Two.

Senator Bowker is known all over the State as being one of the ablest lawyers in the State, a good Democrat and well fitted in every way for this important position.

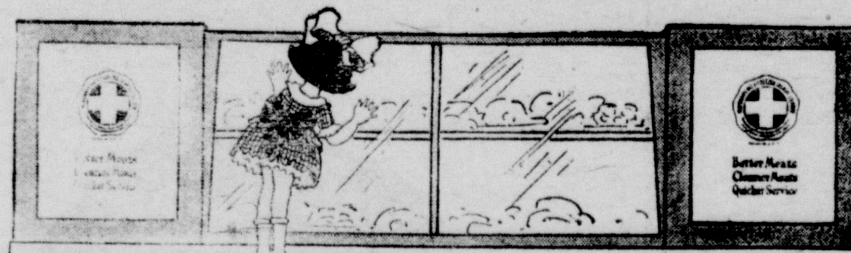
He made a fine record in the State Senate, and, in the last legislature, led the fight against the vicious legislation and high tax program of the present Republican Administration.

His record entitles him to the favorable consideration of the Democratic voters at the Primary August 1st.

Chester Clodfelter has been very ill for the past several days.

Mrs. W. S. Johnson and daughters, Misses Mamie and Ella, of Union, Mo., spent Sunday in Sikeston the guests of Mrs. Nellie Estes and daughter, Miss Grace. They had been visiting in East Prairie and will continue their motor trip home from Sikeston.

Mrs. Harry Smith left for Boulder, J. E. L. Sadler, who had a stroke of Colo., to join the party of Mr. H. L. paralysis on last Friday, passed away Smith and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Sikes, at his home, at 10:00 o'clock Monday morning. The funeral will take place at the Methodist Church at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, Rev. Thos. B. Mather, officiating.



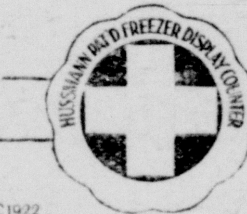
## Where variety adds keen zest to appetites

WHEN you want something especially good to tempt the appetites of the folks at meal-time, step into our market and let us show you some of our choice meats.

Whether it's a rich, savory piece of beef, pork, veal or mutton that strikes your fancy you'll find it wholesome, tender and easily cooked.

That's one of the many reasons why you'll like to trade at our market.

**Sellards Meat Market**  
Sikeston, Missouri



Better Meats—Cleaner Meats—Quicker Service

Reg. U. S. Pat. Office

A25

## J. B. ALBRITTON



**UNDERTAKER AND EMBALMER**  
Sikeston, Mo.

Located at Greenhouse

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT  
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE

Flowers for All Occasions



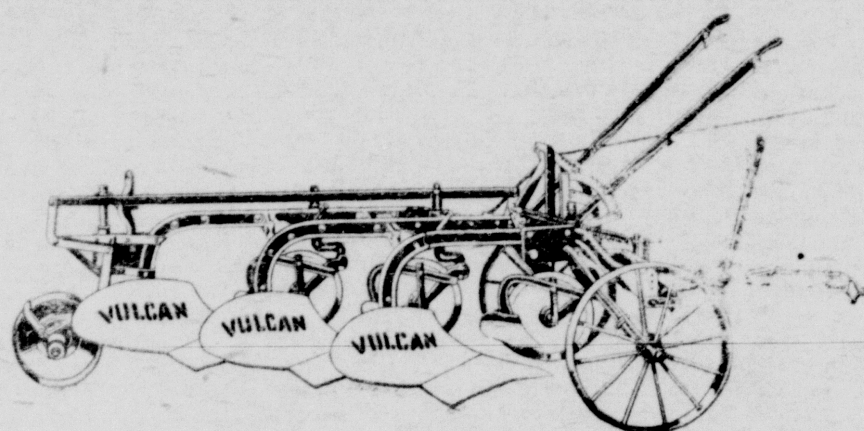
## Why delay?

Once you realize how easy and convenient it is to own a Victrola, you will have one. Call up and tell us to send it out. Our payment plan is made for you.



Derris, The Druggist  
Sikeston, Mo.

## Vulcan Tractor Plows



In the Vulcan Tractor Plow you find a quality of workmanship backed by 47 years of plow making, combined with a design that leads in improvement and keeps pace with the development of power farming.

The Vulcan Tractor Plow is convenient and easy to handle, enters readily and holds its depth in hard ground.

Standard equipment includes combination rolling coulters and jointers, quick detachable shares, hitch shifter, automatic release spring attachment on hitch and 14-inch General Purpose Steel Bottoms. All important bolts are equipped with lock washers.

One Beam and bottom can be removed from the three and two-bottom plows when so desired or can be added to the two-bottom size.

Vulcan No. 41 Three-bottom Tractor Plow

**\$125.00**

Vulcan No. 41 Two-Bottom Tractor Plow

**\$95.00**

Any number 41 plow can be set to cut 12, 14 or 16-inch furrows. Rear wheel control permits backing. Universal style of hitch is adapted to all tractors. Number 41 plows are all regularly equipped with adjustment lever in the hitch.

## Farmers Supply Co.

New Building



## BIG ROAD MEETING HELD AT CAPE GIRARDEAU LAST SATURDAY

The meeting held at Cape Girardeau Saturday afternoon to consider the proposed new state primary highway No. 4, was one of the most representative meetings ever held here and was attended by prominent business and professional men in towns along the designated highway all the way from De Soto to Caruthersville.

All were enthusiastically intent on landing the road in the main as laid out by the state engineers and anxious to start no agitation that would jeopardize the general plan. The session was held in the auditorium of the Elks Building.

The meeting was presided over by J. N. Friant and an address of welcome was delivered by Major J. A. Barks. Mr. Friant made a talk concerning the object of the meeting and spoke of the importance of the proposed highways to this section of the state and of the necessity of co-operation in order to insure its location. "I think I speak the sentiment of the people of this town when I say that, they do not want or intend to jeopardize the chance of the other towns for our benefit, but I believe the combined intelligence of you gentlemen can find a way whereby we can get these facts before the commission in such a manner that they will have your support and approval and be a boost to route 4" said Mr. Friant.

Mr. Friant then introduced Allen Oliver, who he said, had been selected to represent the city at the hearing to be held at Jefferson City on the 25th and who would speak to the meeting in behalf of the city.

Mr. Oliver declared that the citizens of the city approved in a general way of the route designated highway but that there were unanswerable arguments why Cape Girardeau should be directly on that route. He introduced an array of facts and appealed to those assembled to stand by the city as a matter of mutual interest and justice. Cape Girardeau is the largest city in Southeast Missouri, he pointed out, from St. Louis to the Arkansas line, and from the Mississippi River to Springfield. It is the home of the Teachers College in which all Southeast Missouri held an interest. Materials used in concrete road work, cement, sand and rock were produced here and sand was cheaper than anywhere in the country, he said.

Primary roads should connect the centers of population wherever possible he said. The route by way of Cape, he pointed out, that nearly four miles of concrete highway, and hundreds of thousands of dollars has been spent in the proposed change thru here and Scott county in road work and in reducing roads to standard grade which should be utilized. This route would serve more than 16,000 people as compared with something like 4,000 on the Jackson-Oran route. There were more than five times as many cars, taxes from which are to build the roads.

When Oliver finished calls were made for James A. Finch, of New Madrid, state oil inspector and Republican politician of Southeast Missouri. It soon became apparent from M. Finch's remarks that there was a strong sentiment in the meeting from some other towns that there must be no "rocking of the highway boat" in the interest of any particular locality lest the whole project be "capsized". The judge began by speaking in a friendly way of Cape Girardeau, saying he doubted if there was a town in this part of the state that would not regret to see the Cape left off the route.

"I doubt, however," said the judge, "if this is the time for argument. The first thing is to get the road in Southeast Missouri somewhere. Before we get into an argument about minor details let's get the road located. The neighbors on the west are connecting. It is a question as to whether it is wise for Fredericktown, Caruthersville or other places to raise objection at this time."

"The first thing is to get a primary road for Southeast Missouri, after which there will be time to work out inequities. Questions of population, auto licenses, etc., will probably be determining factors."

Robert Davis, attorney of Fredericktown, was the next called on to speak. Mr. Davis spoke with much candor. There should be no factional fight, he suggested. "If we have any dispute as to the road in our section we would prefer that you stay at home and let us settle it. We don't want to interfere but want you to join with us in commending it coming as designated. We do not want to interfere in any of your problems on this end of the road". No good will result in scrapping. Not all of us are engineers. One of the commissioners himself has employed an engineer at \$12,000 a year to pass on these questions. In coming through De Soto and the Lead Belt it has come through one of the richest portions of the state."

The next speaker to take the floor was Bruette Snider of Farmington. After stating that he did not think it good policy to get into local matters, Snider offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted after a good deal of debate:

Whereas, the State Highway Engineers have after due consideration and personal investigation, recommended to the State Highway Commission that primary road No. 4 as designated by the engineers, be located from the south county line of St. Louis county through or near Festus, De Soto, Bonne Terre, Farmington, Fredericktown, Jackson, Cape Girardeau, Sikeston, New Madrid to Caruthersville.

Now therefore, be it resolved, that the recommendation of the engineers as to primary road No. 4, South of St. Louis as designated by the engineers, be approved with the provision that no county or community by favoring in the adoption of this resolution, waives the right to appear before said Board of Engineers at such time as said Commissioners of Engineers may think best in support of any changes of location that affect their respective County or Community.

Before resolution was voted on, talks were made by Col. Hinchy of De Soto, R. E. Bailey of Sikeston, Attorney Hale of Morehouse, Mayor DeReign of Caruthersville, X. Caverno of New Madrid County and others.

After the resolution was voted on, it was necessary to select someone to represent Project No. 4, as it now stands, in case it should be attacked from those wishing the survey changed. The honor fell to R. E. Bailey of Sikeston, who has prepared himself with all necessary data to defend the action of the Highway Engineers in their location of the project.

Towns represented at the meeting were Jackson, Ilmo, Farnfeld, Benton, Morley, Oran, Sikeston, Cruthersville, New Madrid, Chaffee, Fredericktown, Farmington, De Soto and Cape Girardeau.

## THE SOUTHEAST MISSOURI DISTRICT FAIR ASSOCIATION

Incorporated \$20,000.00

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## Showing the Products of Four of the Alluvial Southeast Missouri Counties

New Madrid, Mississippi, Stoddard and Scott

Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday  
September 13, 14, 15 and 16, 1922  
SIKESTON, MO.

## POLITICAL LETTER FROM WASHINGTON

By Wallace Bassford

Just what the President mean when he said the railroads would be run even if he had to "draft the men to run them" is not exactly clear. The White House, after attention was called to the statement, denied that it meant what it said. Most men seem to be optimistic enough to think that this is still a land of freedom, though a bit hazy as to just where the freedom comes in, and still wonder if it is possible, under that ancient document known as the Constitution, to compel men to labor against their will, except in penal servitude.

When storms have buffeted the mariner about at sea until he is bewildered as to the position of his ship, he stops and takes a reckoning to determine just where he is. It might be well just at this time to pause and try to determine the location of the President on the great labor question. A little over a year ago, May 24, 1921, speaking in New York, the President said: "In our effort at establishing industrial justice we must see that the wage-earner is placed in an economically sound position. His lowest wage must be enough for comfort, enough to make his house a home, enough to insure that the struggle for existence shall not crowd out the things truly worth living for. There must be provision for education, for recreation, and a margin for savings. There must be such freedom of action as will insure full play to the individual's abilities".

After these beautiful words we find the President supporting the Labor Board in its position that one hundred thousand of the section workers on the railroads shall labor an entire year in order to obtain \$563.04, for that is what the schedule for section men in the southern and western parts of the country figures out. The statisticians of the Department of Labor print their figures on the cost of living in the newspapers and show that it takes about one dollar and seventy cents to purchase the commodities which could be bought for a dollar in 1914. Under such a scale of living costs, can a man support his

family in such comfort as the President describes, 'with provision for education, recreation and a margin for savings?' The section man with a family might work every day in the year and find that he could not even save a price of a post card.

The Labor Board was created by the Transportation Act, of which Senator Cummins was the principal author. The Senator, in a statement before the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, said: "I suppose those who framed the Transportation Act never dreamed that when the Government undertook to fix the wages of any man who was required to work the pay would be less than would be necessary to support him and his family in reasonable comfort".

Those who have been about the halls of Congress for many years could tell many tales of the insidious influence of the big corporations and their interlocking interests. It was presumed that this Labor Board was constituted in the interests of the workers, but when it gets to functioning it functions for the corporations! Of course, the President makes up its membership, and there lies the crux of the whole thing. This calls to mind the fact that a robber schedule of rates on cotton goods was presented in the Senate the other day by the Republican Chairman of the Committee in charge of the tariff bill; Senator Pat Harrison jumped to his feet and forced from Senator Smoot the admission that the head of one of the largest cotton mills in the country had actually dictated the rates, letter for letter. Thus the interests of the millions of users of cotton cloths, gingham, prints, etc., are not considered at all, but the manufacturer is permitted to frame a schedule of tariff rates on the imported goods that gives him an entire monopoly of the American market, thus permitting him to charge as much as the traffic will bear. Senator Harrison cited to many instances of dividends having been declared by cotton mills of from fifty to one hundred per cent in a single year, and yet there is big textile strike going on in New England because the mill owners will not consent to pay the operatives a living wage. But it was for such that the big moneyed interests dug up their millions to finance

the campaign of falsehood that drove the Democrats from power and put Harding in the White House.

### RUSSIANS TO HARVEST 1,350,000,000 BUSHELS

Moscow, July 16.—The latest estimates put the total grain harvest of Russia around 2,250,000,000 bushels. Some official estimates run higher and are based on the exceptional yield per bushel in the Southern territory already harvested, but the above figures are now accepted by Narkomse and Narkomprod, Land and Commodities Ministers, and President Lenin, who are in very close touch with the peasants.

The food tax, which may be considered at an average of ten per cent of the total, will accordingly run about 225,000,000 bushels. After deducting the estimated figure of 25,000,000 bushels, which will be remitted to peasants who subscribed to the bread loan, the government will have in hand some 120,000,000 bushels of grain. After allowing for cost of collection, storage, transportation, etc., it is reckoned the worth in Russia of the tax will be fully 200,000,000 gold rubles, or more than twice the amounts according to open market prices of total quantity of Soviet paper money now in circulation.

When it is realized the pre-war grain harvest for all Russia, including Poland, Finland, the Baltic States, Turkestan and Eastern Siberia, which are now excluded, rarely averaged more than 3,500,000,000 bushels, it is clear that this year's figure of 2,250,000,000 bushels, after the famine that affected fifteen provinces is little short of marvelous. It would seem to justify the Soviet claim that peasants now work much harder for themselves than they did previously for landlords.

Oak Hunter, our emaciated lawyer friend at Moberly, does not expect to "cash in" any ways soon, but believing in preparedness has written an epitaph for his own tombstone, which he recently submitted to a number of his friends and secured approval thereof, says the Fayette Advertiser. It reads: "Here lies a lawyer—for the last time".

The Standard \$2.00 per year.

## THE REED-FOR-SENATOR CLUB TO USE HEAVY ARTILLERY THIS WEEK

The Reed-for-Senator Club of Sikeston have in the field this week a battery of their biggest guns laying a barrage for the big assault to take place next Tuesday. These guns are of different calibre and loaded with different stuff varying from shrapnel to ordinary gas. Wm. Patterson, lawyer, late of St. Louis, Dr. G. W. Presnell, late of the U. S. Volunteer Army and Dr. P. M. Malcolm, a wealthy farmer, are the speakers, who will bombard the communities of Morley, Vanduser, McMullin, Big Opening, Morehouse, Blodgett, Pharris Ridge, Rootwad, Miner, Crowder and Matthews, with their oratory during this week.

The Reed-for-Senator Club has had printed elsewhere than The Standard office, a list of the subjects they propose to discuss among them being:

The Graham Paper went from 4c per pound to 30c. Mr. Farmer, did you make 110 per cent on your investment? Mr. Long did on his Graham Paper Company, after covering up huge sums in large salaries, etc." If the balance of the subjects these gentlemen are to discuss are as far off as the above statement, their arguments will be a misstatement of facts and if they persist in this one subject of paper, etc., will be willfully committed. Before the war The Standard paid \$2.65 per hundred weight for print paper, and we presume that is what they are talking about, and the highest price paid was \$12.50 per hundred weight. A ton purchased the past week for \$5.50 is as low as it has been since the close of the war. Again, Mr. Long does not own one penny's worth of stock in the Graham Paper Co. and never did. Mrs. Long was left a block of stock in this company by her father, on which she draws 7 per cent per annum, and no more. This same story was in circulation two years ago and the records proved the above statement to be true. The same condition exists now. Breckinridge Long has no millions, Mrs. Long has the money. He rendered valiant service to his country during its struggle while some cursed the Government from home and voted for Harding and a change two years ago. The Standard trusts the subjects that are to be discussed by these gentlemen will have a little more foundation of fact for them to stand on than the news print paper statement.

### FARM BUREAU PLAN DECENNIAL OBSERVANCE

Announcement of final plans for the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the birth of the Farm Bureau in Missouri was made this week. The observance will be at Cape Girardeau on August 10 and J. R. Howard, President of the American Farm Bureau Federation, will be the principal speaker.

The celebration will be under the joint auspices of the Missouri Farm Bureau Federation and the Cape Girardeau County Farm Bureau. John L. Boland, President of the M. F. B. F., will preside. Other speakers will include S. D. Gromer, Professor of Rural Economics at the Missouri College of Agriculture and advisor to the Legislative Committee of the M. F. B. F.

The M. F. B. F. champion horse-shoe pitchers will meet the champions of Illinois in the first inter-state Farm Bureau "barnyard golf" tournament on record. There will be numbers of other games and contests of only slightly lesser interest.

In the morning there will be a pageant parade that will depict the ten years of Farm Bureau history not only in Cape Girardeau County, but also in Missouri and America.

A monster basket dinner picnic feast will be served at noon. Preparations are being made to care for several thousand Farm Bureau folks from outside Cape Girardeau County.

The Southeast Missouri Agricultural Bureau will furnish a tour over the district for visitors who want to see the district.

KODAK FINISHING.—Leave films at The Bijou. Every day service.—L. C. Mayes.

Mr. and Mrs. Birch Moll and family and Mr. and Mrs. Linus Moll and family motored to Grand Chain, Ill., and spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Moll.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Barnett and son, Richard left Sunday morning by automobile for Colorado. Miss Irene Loenneke, of Jackson, accompanied them on this trip.

Harry C. Blanton returned the latter part of the week from Jackson, Miss., where he had been on legal business. He reports the cotton in that part of the South not nearly so good as in Southeast Missouri.

The Lions held their regular meeting at Hotel Marshall Friday evening. Thirteen men from the den at Cape Girardeau were present. The Lions subscribed \$30 toward the commissioner of the Boy Scouts on their camp at Burfordville and David Blanton delivered the address of thanks on behalf of the Scouts.

## ROY NALL DIES AFTER SHORT ILLNESS

Roy Nall, age 35 years, proprietor of a saloon at 600 Commercial ave., died this morning at 5:05 o'clock, after a short illness. He is survived by to brothers, D. B. Nall and Lon Nall and a sister, Mrs. Susie Carter, all of Sikeston, Mo., also a sister, Mrs. Eula Davis, of Caruthersville, Mo.

The body will be taken to Clinton, Ky., Saturday afternoon where interment will be made in Mt. Moriah Cemetery. E. A. Burke has the funeral arrangements in charge.—Cairo Citizen.

### NOTICE

I wish to announce that the undertaking department, formerly owned by the Farmers Supply Co., has been purchased by me and all funeral accounts will be payable to me. If you have any grievances against the Farmers Supply Co., I kindly ask you not to hold same against me. Both embalming and funeral directing shall have my personal attention, and you can rest assured that I will give you the best services possible. There is absolutely no one connected with me in this business.

H. J. WELSH, Undertaker.

A slight shower fell at Sikeston late Sunday evening. A good soaking rain at this time would be very acceptable.

E. J. Keith and family left Sikeston Sunday for Washington, Ind., where they will visit relatives and friends. They drove through in their car.

Dr. Mary M. Patrick, president of the Constantinople Woman's College, the only institution of its kind in the Near East, has seen it grow from 18 students in 1871 to nearly 600 in 1922.

Timber of suitable quality and plentiful enough to supply the world with matches having been found in Malaya, a British company will establish a match factory in the Federated Malay States.

A substantial cash prize has been offered in France for the first man-propelled airplane, lacking artificial buoyancy, that can fly 50 meters in each of two opposite directions over level ground.

A waitress in a railroad lunchroom at Council Bluffs, Iowa, a few months ago was pleasant and courteous to a gruff, old, roughly-dressed stranger. He learned that she never accepted a tip. The gruff stranger turned out to be a rich cattleman. That waitress is no longer a waitress, for he sent her a check for \$10,000 and a deed to 1,000 acres of land in Nebraska.



## SKESTON STANDARD

C. L. BLANTON, EDITOR

ISSUED TUESDAY AND FRIDAYS  
AT SKESTON, MISSOURIEntered at the Postoffice at Skeston,  
Scott County, Missouri, as second-  
class mail matter, according to act  
of Congress.THE STANDARD is the only paper in  
Scott County that is published  
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ers wanting the news while it is  
news; and for advertisers desiring  
quick results, it is the best medium.Rates:  
Display advertising, per single column  
inch, net .....25c  
Reading notices, per line .....10c  
Financial Statements for banks, \$6.00  
Probate notices, minimum.....\$5.00

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

## FOR CONGRESS

We are authorized to announce  
Giboney Houck as a candidate for the  
nomination for Congress from the  
14th District, on the Democratic tick-  
et, subject to the will of the voters  
at the primary election to be held on  
August 1.

## COLLECTOR OF REVENUE

We are authorized to announce Emil  
Steck, of Farnfeld, as candidate for  
Collector of Revenue of Scott County,  
on the Democratic ticket, subject to  
the will of the voters at the primary  
to be held Tuesday, August 1.We are authorized to announce R.  
L. Buck as a candidate for the nomi-  
nation as Collector of the Revenue of  
Scott County, on the Democratic  
ticket, subject to the will of the voters  
at the primary election to be held  
August 1.

## PROBATE JUDGE

We are authorized to announce Thos.  
B. Dudley, of Benton, as candidate for  
re-election for Probate Judge, of Scott  
County, on the Democratic ticket, sub-  
ject to the will of the voters at the  
primary to be held Tuesday, August  
1.We are authorized to announce  
Chas. A. Leedy as a candidate for elec-  
tion to the office of Probate Judge of  
Scott County, on the Democratic tick-  
et, subject to the will of the voters at  
the primary to be held Tuesday, Aug-  
ust 1.

## RECORDER OF DEEDS

We are authorized to announce  
Axel Kjer, of Illinois, as candidate for  
Recorder of Deeds of Scott County, on  
the Democratic ticket, subject to the  
will of the voters at the primary to be  
held Tuesday, August 1.We are authorized to announce Lee  
J. Welman, of Benton, as candidate  
for re-election for Recorder of Deeds,  
of Scott County, on the Democratic  
ticket, subject to the will of the voters  
at the primary to be held Tuesday,  
August 1.We are authorized to announce  
Leo Pfefferkorn, of Oran, as a candi-  
date for nomination as Recorder of  
Deeds of Scott County, on the Demo-  
cratic ticket, subject to the will of  
the voters at the primary to be held  
Tuesday, August 1.

## CIRCUIT CLERK

We are authorized to announce H.  
P. Kirkpatrick, of Benton, as candi-  
date for re-election for Circuit Clerk,  
of Scott County, on the Democratic  
ticket, subject to the will of the vot-  
ers at the primary to be held Tuesday,  
August 1.

## COUNTY CLERK

We are authorized to announce  
Sherwood Smith of Illinois, as a candi-  
date for Clerk of the County Court of  
Scott County, on the Democratic tick-  
et, subject to the will of the voters at  
the primary election to be held Tues-  
day, August 1.

## FOR REPRESENTATIVE.

We are authorized to announce Dr.  
Fred L. Ogilvie as a candidate for  
Representative in the Legislature on  
the Democratic ticket, subject to the  
will of the voters at the primary  
election in August.

## PROSECUTING ATTORNEY

We are authorized to announce B.  
Hugh Smith, of Benton, as a candidate  
for re-election as Prosecuting Attor-  
ney of Scott County, on the Democra-  
tic ticket, subject to the will of the  
voters at the primary to be held Tues-  
day, August 1.

## JUDGE COUNTY COURT

We are authorized to announce R.  
L. Harrison, as candidate for re-elec-  
tion for Presiding Judge of the Coun-  
ty Court of Scott County, on the Democ-  
ratic ticket, subject to the will of the  
voters at the primary to be held  
Tuesday, August 1.LONG'S FRIENDS FIND  
FURTHER LIGHT ON REEDFurther light has been thrown on  
the activities of Senator James A.  
Reed against the National Democra-  
tic candidates in the campaign of 1920  
by Democrats opposed to his renomina-  
tion by reference to the files of  
the Chicago Herald and Examiner, a  
newspaper published by William R.  
Hearst, who aided and encouraged  
Reed in all his papers in his attacks  
on the League of Nations, President  
Woodrow Wilson and James M. Cox,  
the Democratic nominee.These files corroborate fully the re-  
cent statements to the Post-Dispatch  
by John P. Hume, chairman of the  
Wisconsin State Democratic Commit-  
tee, that Reed's invasion of that State  
was solely to campaign for a Republi-  
can for United States Senator and  
not at the solicitation or desire of the  
Democrats who did not want him to  
come to the State and took no part  
in entertaining him or giving his vis-  
it any publicity.Long's friends say these newspa-  
per articles supply a complete refuta-  
tion to Reed's claim now that his ac-  
tivities did not injure the Democratic  
party itself in 1910, but only served to  
emphasize the big issue in that cam-  
paign, as he saw it, which was thenecessity of destroying the League of  
Nations.The accounts the paper gives of  
Reed's speeches in Wisconsin, and  
subsequently in Chicago, disclose that  
he was not concerned as to a candi-  
date's party, and he openly advocat-  
ed the defeat of all candidates not  
openly opposed to the League of Na-  
tions, then advocated by President  
Wilson and Gov. Cox.Breckinridge Long, Reed's oppon-  
ent in the present campaign for the  
Democratic nomination for United  
States Senator, is challenging Reed's  
Democracy in speeches about the  
State by directing attention to Reed's  
activities in support of a Republican  
in Wisconsin, and Reed has replied  
that any man who said he campaign-  
ed for a Republican is a liar.Hume, in an exclusive interview to  
the Post-Dispatch, told at length how  
Reed went to Wisconsin in October,  
1920, without consulting the Demo-  
cratic State Committee there concern-  
ing the political situation, and made  
speeches advocating the election of  
James Thompson, Republican, who  
had been defeated in the Republican  
primaries and was running against  
Lenroot, Republican candidate, and  
Paul Reinsch, Democrat. Hume de-  
clared that Reed's activities for the  
Republicans in Wisconsin did more  
to disorganize the Democratic party  
and result in the defeat of Reinsch  
than the work of any other man.The Hearst papers, being bitterly  
opposed to America entering the  
League of Nations, caught upon  
everything Reed had to say against  
the league, and exulting proclaimed  
him "Fighting, Fearless Jim".The Herald Examiner, sent a staff  
correspondent to Kansas City to re-  
port Reed's speech the night of  
October 21, 1920, when Reed hired  
Convention Hall for his own meeting.  
The following excerpts are from his  
report of that speech:"Senator James A. Reed tonight  
blew the Democratic roof off of Mis-  
souri. In unmistakable inference, he  
bellowed Gov. Cox, expressing fear that  
Cox's election would mean the con-  
tinuance of President Wilson's influ-  
ence at Washington. He repudiated  
Breckinridge Long, the President's  
league candidate for United States  
Senator, saying that the election of a  
Senate that would guard the nation  
against entangling alliances was more  
important than even the election of a  
President."All hope of the Democrats carrying  
Missouri for either Cox or Long  
went glimmering when the full pur-  
port of Reed's speech was grasped. It  
is the sensation of the Missouri cam-  
paign. It means that Senator Hard-  
ing will carry the State by from 50-  
000 to 60,000 and that Spencer, Re-  
publican, will be re-elected United  
States Senator by a comfortable ma-  
jority."The betting fraternity tonight  
are offering 7 to 5 that Harding car-  
ries the State, and even money that  
it will be by more than 20,000."In the course of his speech, Reed  
said, according to the Herald and Ex-  
aminer's report:"So important do I regard the elec-  
tion of a Senate hostile to the in-  
famous doctrine of internationalism  
that I am hurrying to Wisconsin,  
where the contest is between Lenroot,  
one of the mildest of mild reservation-  
ists, and a Democrat who indorses the  
league almost without change."Unless a third candidate is elect-  
ed, the mild reservationist, Lenroot,  
will be returned. Under these circum-  
stances, I deem it my duty to give all  
the aid I can to the independent Re-  
publican, Thompson, who is running  
for the Senate upon an American  
platform, and who declares he is op-  
posed to any kind of alliance, league  
or association with Europe."Thompson called himself a Re-  
publican of the La Follette school.The Herald and Examiner ended its  
article with this paragraph:"Senator Reed left after the meet-  
ing for Oshkosh, Wis., where he  
speaks tomorrow night in support  
of Thompson, La Follette candidate  
for the Senate."On October 27, in a dispatch from  
Madison, Wis., the Herald and Ex-  
aminer reported Reed as having  
stated at Madison:"I would not vote for my own  
brother for United States Senator if  
he was for the League of Nations in  
any form."However, Senator Reed displayed  
what he said was a straight Demo-  
cratic ticket when in the polls in his  
his precinct in Kansas City on elec-  
tion day and called on those present  
to watch him put it in the ballot box.The Chicago Tribune of October  
30 quotes Reed as having stated the  
night before at a meeting of 7000  
persons in Dexter Park Pavilion,  
Chicago:"Save the honor of your country.  
Vote for every man who is against  
the League of Nations, and against  
every man who is for it, or who has  
not declared his opposition to it."James Hamilton Lewis was the  
Democratic nominee for Governor  
against Len Small, the Republican  
candidate, and Lewis and his friends  
have repeatedly declared that this  
declaration cost Lewis thousands of  
votes among Reed's anti-League of  
Nations followers in Illinois.—Post-  
Dispatch.

## Fact Vs. Fiction

Senator Reed, in his speech at Bel-  
ton, which we printed yesterday, re-  
newed his attack upon Mr. Hoover  
and the Food Administration of the  
war period, by which he seeks to en-  
list the support of the farmers and  
to justify his opposition to Wilson. Mr.  
Hoover, he said, stated before the  
committees of Congress "that he de-  
sired the right by law to fix an ab-  
solute price for wheat and other farm  
products below which they could not  
go and above which they could not  
rise". Here is what Mr. Hoover said  
in a report on the work of the Food  
Administration: "It was obvious  
from European experience prior to  
the creation of our administration  
that attempts to control prices by  
sheer fixing of maximum prices by  
law were not only economically un-  
sound, but carried with them the most  
serious results, by stifling production,interrupting distribution, withholding  
supplies by producers, and the stimu-  
lation of clandestine profiteering". It  
is therefore to be seen that he not  
only did not "desire the right by law  
to fix an absolute price for wheat"  
but was absolutely opposed to it.The Lever bill was passed by Con-  
gress guaranteeing the farmer a min-  
imum price of \$2 for wheat. "In this  
condition of affairs", says the Sena-  
tor, "Mr. Hoover, in the name of the  
President, assembled a board, not to  
fix the price but to arrive at a con-  
clusion as to the minimum price  
which the President should name as  
the amount the government would  
guarantee wheat to bring". As we  
have heretofore shown, Mr. Hoover  
had nothing whatever to do with the  
appointment of the commission that  
was created to establish a "fair price"  
for wheat, nor with its deliberations.  
President Wilson so stated publicly at  
the time. This commission was com-  
posed of twelve men, six of whom  
were eminent farmers. The "fair  
price" they recommended was \$2.20 a  
bushel, and this, as we have hereto-  
fore proved, was substantially the  
market price at that time.But Mr. Hoover, says the Senator,  
"compelled every grain dealer to  
take out a license and told him if he  
paid a single penny more for wheat  
than the minimum price guaranteed  
by the President he would revoke his  
license". The Senator is wrong again.  
The recommended fair price was  
made effective for the crop of 1917 by  
suspending exchange speculation in  
wheat, the Grain Corporation purchas-  
ing at the fair price at the terminals  
and where necessary reselling to the  
trades. The dealer could pay what  
he pleased for wheat, but the govern-  
ment of necessity controlled the mar-  
ket. Senator Reed says that Mr.  
Hoover "organized the Grain Ex-  
port Corporation and put at its head  
the biggest grain gambler in the  
world". Julius H. Barnes was and is  
a great buyer and exporter of wheat.  
He was never a "grain gambler".What the business men of the coun-  
try think of his character and serv-  
ice is shown by his recent election as  
president of the United States Cham-  
ber of Commerce, the chief business  
organization of America."It does not worry Mr. Long", says  
the Senator, "that at the same time  
the millers were taking the farmers'  
wheat at \$2.20 a bushel they were  
selling their flour at profits four or  
five times as great as they had thereto-  
fore realized". During the six  
months previous to the creation of  
the Food Administration flour had  
risen to \$17.50 a barrel, out of which  
the farmer had averaged only \$6.50 a  
barrel for the wheat which went in-  
to it. Under the Food Administration  
the price of flour was stabilized  
at \$12.50 to the consumer and mill-  
ers' profits limited by agreement to  
25 cents a barrel. Of that \$12.50 over  
\$9 went to the farmer for his wheat,  
as it takes 4½ bushels of wheat to  
the barrel, while the consumer had  
been saved \$5 a barrel.These are all facts that utterly re-  
fute Senator Reed's charges and  
claims. The farmer was protected  
and vastly benefited by the Food Ad-  
ministration. He alone of all pro-  
ducers was secured by a minimum  
guarantee on wheat, which insured  
him a fair and stable price for his  
wheat throughout the war, and saved  
him from great loss in the year fol-  
lowing the war, when the accumulated  
stocks of Australia and the Argen-  
tine became available. And it is  
well to remember that there were no  
restrictions on any other farm prod-  
ucts. Corn, oats, hay, live stock,  
everything else, followed the market.  
Corn rose from 62c on the farm in  
1916 to 90c in 1917, to \$1.34 in 1918  
and \$1.44 in 1919. Oats advanced  
from 39c in 1916 to 73c in 1918; hay  
from \$10.07 a ton in 1916 to \$19.92 in  
1919; hogs from \$8.76 in 1916 to \$15.82  
in 1918; beef cattle from \$6.56 in 1916  
to \$9.28 in 1919, and so on. Hogs, it  
should be remembered, were particu-  
larly favored by the Food Adminis-  
tration. Although the law establish-  
ed no minimum, the administration,  
in November, 1917, gave an assurance  
to farmers of a minimum of \$15.50  
per hundred pounds until September,  
1918, and that promise was carried  
out by Mr. Hoover. The average  
price of wheat for the seven years  
preceding our entry into the war  
was 90 cents. During the war the  
average was \$2.15. The farm value  
of the corn crop in 1915 was \$1,722-  
000,000; in 1918 it was \$3,416,000,000.  
The farm value of wheat crop in 1915  
was \$942,000,000; in 1918 it was \$1-  
881,000,000. The farm value of the  
oat crop in 1915 was \$559,000,000; in  
1918 it was \$1,090,000,000. For these  
three crops alone the farmers receiv-  
ed \$3,164,000,000 more in 1918 than  
before the war. On the basis of 100  
for 1913 the wholesale prices for all  
farm products in 1915 averaged 105;  
for 1916, 122; for 1917, 189; for 1918,  
220; for 1919, 234. On the same  
basis the wholesale prices of all  
commodities of every character—com-  
bined food, clothing, fuel, metals,  
lumber, chemicals, house furnishings,  
everything—averaged 101 in 1915, 124  
in 1916, 176 in 1917, 196 in 1918, and  
212 in 1919. So it is to be seen that  
farm prices as a whole kept abreast  
of the average general advance in all  
prices.These figures are all taken from  
the government's official reports and  
are accurate. They are facts. What,  
then, are Senator Reed's statements?  
—Globe-Democrat.

## Political Advertisement.

There will be two vacancies in Di-  
vision 2 of the Supreme Court of the  
State of Missouri and two candidates  
for such vacancies will be nominated  
on the Democratic ticket. One of  
the candidates is Judge John T.  
White of Springfield. In experience,  
fitness and ability he presents unsur-  
passed qualifications.  
He was born and reared on a farm  
in Greene County, and worked his  
way through college, graduating with  
highest honors. He served five years  
as reporter of the St. Louis Court of  
Appeals, 1903-1908, writing the  
adnotes for opinions. Was elected  
Commissioner of the Supreme Court,  
1916, over 30 competitors; re-electedby unanimous vote of seven judges  
in 1919.His selection by the Supreme Court;  
over so many able applicants, is a  
recommendation unequalled.During the five years he has serv-  
ed on the court, the opinions he has  
written show ability of the highest  
order, as well as industry and capac-  
ity for work. Those opinions have re-  
ceived the approval of lawyers and  
judges in every part of the State.Five years ago the Supreme Court  
was three years behind. Now it is  
about up with its docket for the first  
time in twenty years. This is the re-  
sult of the prompt and efficient work  
of Judge White Judge Ragland and  
the other Supreme Court Commis-  
sioners, cooperating with the judges  
of the Supreme Court.The Commission will end next  
April. The State needs the service of  
men of ability, character and indus-  
try such as Judge White has shown  
himself to possess. His service will  
be lost unless he is elected.

## What the Press Say About Him

"Judge White is one of the strong-  
est lawyers of Missouri recognized by  
the bench and bar as the very best  
material for Supreme Judge".—Fay-  
ette Advertiser."He has been tried, tested and  
found worthy".—Milan Standard."His work has been highly satis-  
factory to the bench and bar".—Kirk-  
ville Daily News."As a Judge, he would serve all  
without prejudice or feeling and would  
make a most excellent judge".—East  
Prairie Eagle.MISS HELEN THOMAS  
Notary Public, Public Stenographer  
Sikeston, Missouri  
Office: 207 Scott County Milling Co.  
Building. Phone 138  
Fire and Tornado InsuranceHARRY C. BLANTON  
Attorney-at-Law  
Sikeston, Mo.  
Rooms 210-12  
Scott Co. Milling Co. Bldg.  
Phones: Office 473 Res. 509M. G. GRESHAM  
Attorney-at-Law  
Citizens Bank Building  
Sikeston, Mo.Wm. L. PATTERSON  
Attorney-at-Law  
Sikeston, Mo.  
Office over Schorle Bakery  
Phone 116RALPH E. BAILEY  
Lawyer  
McCoy & Tanner Building  
Sikeston, Mo.DR. O. A. MITCHELL  
Dentist  
Citizens Bank Building  
Sikeston, Mo.  
Phone 417, Residence phone 208B. F. BLANTON  
Dentist  
Sikeston, Mo.  
Office: Dr. Smith's Rooms.W. A. ANTHONY  
Dentist  
Sikeston, Mo.  
Phone 530  
Office: Scott County Milling Co. Bldg.C. W. LIMBAUGH  
Dentist  
Dr. Harrelson's office  
McCoy-Tanner Building  
Sikeston, Mo.L. B. ADAMS  
Veterinarian  
Sikeston, Mo.  
Office: At Residence, 903 N. Kings-  
highway.  
Office and residence 444.DR. C. T. OLD  
Veterinary Surgeon  
Sikeston, Mo.  
Office: J. A. Matthews Wagon Yard.  
Phone 114, Night, 221DR. V. D. HUNTER  
Osteopath  
Citizens Bank Building  
Sikeston, Mo.DR. H. E. REUBER  
Osteopathic Physician  
257-258 McCoy Tanner Building  
Telephone 132  
SIKESTON, MODRS. TONELLI & MCCLURE  
Physicians and Surgeons  
Rooms 216-217  
Scott County Milling Co. Bldg.  
Phone 244  
Sikeston, Mo."He is beyond question an able  
jurist, and his work on the Commis-  
sion the past five years has particu-  
larly fitted him for the work on the  
bench proper".—Caruthersville Dem-  
ocrat."Has proven his fitness for the po-  
sition to which he aspires by the  
many able opinions he has written".  
—Bloomfield Vindicator."He is receiving support because it  
is the belief of those supporting him  
that only the ablest men should be  
elected to the Supreme Bench, and  
that he merits the Democratic nomi-  
nation on the Democratic record he has  
made as a commissioner".—Chariton  
Courier.It is certain that his nomination  
will add great strength to the Demo-  
cratic Ticket.It is to the interest of the entire  
State to have able and upright judges  
on the Supreme Court so that justice  
may be impartially administered.Above paid for by the friends of  
Judge White, who are anxious to see  
him nominated.Mr. and Mrs. Frank Van Horne  
with the two Moore children motor-  
ed to Arlington, Ky., Saturday.LOW ROUND TRIP FARES  
TO THE LAKES AND SEASHORERound trip excursion tickets at fares very  
much lower than have been in effect for years  
may now be purchased to points in the North  
and East.Let me tell you what your railroad and sleeping car tick-  
ets will cost; make reservations, and otherwise assist in  
relieving you of the many details incident to the trip.W. T. MALONE,  
Ticket Agent, Frisco Lines  
Sikeston, Mo.

## EAGLE "MIKADO" PENCIL No. 174

For Sale at Your Dealers  
ASK FOR THE YELLOW PENCIL WITH THE RED BAND  
EAGLE MIKADO  
EAGLE PENCIL COMPANY  
NEW YORKSALE OF BRUTON'S  
BIG TYPE POLANDS

THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1922

## 40--BRED SOWS AND GILTS--40

MCCORD'S AUCTION  
BARN, SKESTON, MO.No expense has been spared in getting the  
foundation stock for this herd and it stands  
now second to none in the Middle West and  
you will get the advantage of it. This offer-  
ing consists of tried bred sows, yearling sows  
and fall gilts, bred to a magnificent battery  
of boars that are certain to prove satisfactory.BRUTON'S GIANT MISSOURIAN  
the greatest get of the mighty Checkers has  
been extensively used on this offering which  
is sufficient guarantee of the quality offered.

Terms of sale CASH. For Catalog address

C. F. BRUTON  
SIKESTON, MISSOURI

Sale to commence at 1:30. Offering on exhibition all day



*"I am not an occasional Democrat. I have never attacked my party from the front or ambushed it from the rear"*



## Hon. Breckinridge Long

will address the voters of Sikeston and vicinity on

Tuesday, July 25, 8:00 P. M.  
MALONE PARK

### Notice of Sheriff's Sale

By virtue and authority of a general execution, issued from the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court, County of Scott, returnable to the August term, 1922, of said Court, and to me directed, in favor of John E. Marshall Mercantile Company, a Corporation, plaintiff, and against James A. Green, defendant; I have levied upon and seized all the right, title, interest, claim, estate and property of the defendant above named, James A. Green, of, in and to the following described real estate, situated in the County of Scott and State of Missouri, and described as follows, to-wit:

Forty (40) acres Northeast Quarter (NE $\frac{1}{4}$ ) of section fifteen (15), township twenty-seven (27) North, range fourteen (14) East; thirty-five (35) acres, the same being the east 35 acres in the shape of a rectangle off the east side of the Northwest Quarter (NW $\frac{1}{4}$ ) of section fifteen (15), township twenty-seven (27) North, range fourteen (14) East; and bounded as follows: Beginning at the Northeast (NE) corner of the Francis J. Green and C. Witmer Green homestead as herein set out, running thence North on the one-fourth (1/4) section line 9.333 chains to the North center 1-16th section corner; thence west on 1-16th section line 37.50 chains to a point, on said line; thence south 9.333 chains to a point; thence east 37.50 chains to the point of beginning.

And I will on Friday, the 18th day of August, 1922 between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the East front door of the Court House, in the town of Benton, in the County of Scott, State of Missouri, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, all the right, title, interest, claim, estate and property of the above named defendant, James A. Green, of, in and to the above described property, to satisfy said execution and costs.

WILLIAM KIRKENDALL,  
Sheriff of the County of Scott,  
Benton, Mo., July 17th, 1922.

### Notice of Sheriff's Sale

By virtue and authority of a general

execution, issued from the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court, County of Scott, returnable to the August term, 1922, of said Court, and to me directed, in favor of John E. Marshall Mercantile Company, a Corporation, plaintiff, and against J. A. Withrow and Laura May Withrow, defendants; I have levied upon and seized all the right, title, interest, claim, estate and property of the defendants above named, J. A. Withrow and Laura May Withrow, of, in and to the following described real estate, situated in the County of Scott and State of Missouri, and described as follows, to-wit:

Ten (10) acres, same being the south ten acres in the shape of a rectangle off the south side of the Northeast Quarter (NE $\frac{1}{4}$ ) of the Northwest Quarter (NW $\frac{1}{4}$ ) of section twenty-two (22); also eighty (80) acres south half of the Northwest Quarter (NW $\frac{1}{4}$ ) of section twenty-two (22); also forty (40) acres Southeast Quarter (SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ) of Northeast Quarter (NE $\frac{1}{4}$ ) of section twenty-one (21). All of said land being in township twenty-seven (27) North, range fourteen (14) East.

And I will on Friday, the 18th day of August, 1922 between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the East front door of the Court House, in the town of Benton, in the County of Scott, State of Missouri, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, all the right, title, interest, claim, estate and property of the above named defendants, J. A. Withrow and Laura May Withrow, of, in and to the above described property to satisfy said execution and costs.

WILLIAM KIRKENDALL,  
Sheriff of the County of Scott,  
Benton, Mo., July 17th, 1922.

### Notice to Contractors

Sealed proposals, addressed to the County Clerk, Benton, Missouri, and endorsed "Proposal for constructing (or improving) State Road, Project 5", will be received by the State Highway Commission until 11:00 o'clock A. M. on the 14th day of August, 1922, at that time will be publicly opened and read at the County Court House.

The proposed work includes grading, constructing culverts, bridges, a gravel pavement 16 feet wide, and a gravelly surface, 16 feet wide, together with any incidental work on the State Road from Sikeston, east and west, a distance of 7.329 miles.

Plans and specifications are on file and may be inspected in the office of

the County Clerk, in the office of Division Engineer, M. S. Murray, Sikeston, Mo., or at the offices of the State Highway Commission, Jefferson City, Mo.

A set of plans and specifications may be obtained from Mr. Murray upon deposit of ten dollars (\$10.00), which amount will be refunded if both plans and specifications are returned in good condition within ten days after date of letting.

Proposals shall be submitted upon blank forms provided for the purpose of Mr. Murray, and shall be accompanied by a certified check made payable to the Treasurer of the State of Missouri, for five (5) per cent of the amount of the bid. A proposal bond cannot be accepted in lieu of a certified check and a bid when accompanied by a proposal bond will be automatically rejected.

Payments will be made on monthly estimates but should not be expected prior to the last of the month for the estimate of the preceding month.

The right is reserved by the State Highway Commission to reject any or all bids.

B. H. PIEPMEIER,  
Chief Engineer, Jefferson City, Mo.

### AVERAGE POCKETBOOK LOST \$5 IN LAST SIX MONTHS

Washington, July 21.—Everybody's pocketbook was lightened by nearly \$5 during the past fiscal year, according to the statement of money in circulation on July 1, issued today by the treasury.

Per capita circulation of money on July 1, was \$39.87 as compared with \$44.78 on July 1, 1921.

The treasury's per capita figures were based on total circulation of \$4,755,555,653 on July 1 and a total population of 109,743,000 persons was compared with a total circulation of \$4,839,611,851 on July 1, 1921, and a total population of 108,087,000.

The form of the circulation statement was revised as of July 1, 1922, at that time was publicly opened and read at the County Court House.

The proposed work includes grading, constructing culverts, bridges, a gravel pavement 16 feet wide, and a gravelly surface, 16 feet wide, together with any incidental work on the State Road from Sikeston, east and west, a distance of 7.329 miles.

Plans and specifications are on file and may be inspected in the office of

## HOW STRIKES ARE PARALYZING INDUSTRIES

Washington, July 21.—Slowly paralyzing the nation's industries, threatening widespread shortage of light and heat within a few days, causing increasing disorders, loss of life and property damage already running into millions, the combined rail and coal strikes have brought on an industrial crisis the magnitude of which is revealed in reports to the United Press today from all parts of the country.

Not only are wheels slowing on the country's transportation systems, but public utilities are closing down and actual suffering because of a shortage of coal is not far off, its is indicated.

Disorders are reported from coast to coast. New England carriers announce increasing sabotage on many lines; Pacific Coast roads report kidnappings and beatings.

Trouble is feared in western Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio as mines are reopening. State troops have been called out in New Hampshire, Pennsylvania and Ohio.

Serious fuel shortage, due in part to coal strike, but to the car shortage caused by the rail shipment's walk-out as well, was reported from all parts of the country.

Some steamship lines on the Great Lakes are down to four days' supply. Cleveland has only three days' ration of coal for its light plant. Iowa farmers are hard pressed for fuel to run threshing machines and public utilities. Des Moines' waterworks must close in fifteen days.

Denver has been hard hit due to curtailment of tourists traffic that ordinarily brings upward of thirty million dollars annually.

Schools at Emporia, Kan., are without fuel, while at Hannibal, Mo., street lighting has been discontinued.

Rationing, confiscation and emergency measures to import coal were announced from many states. Wisconsin expects to ration fuel shortly; Ohio threatens to confiscate private coal shipments; industries at Cleveland will start closing down in five days unless emergency rationing is immediately effective.

Further curtailment of train service in all parts of the country is reported.

Strike breakers have been assaulted in Indianapolis, Fort Wayne, Kansas City, San Francisco, St. Paul, Concord, N. H. and several deaths directly due to the rail strike have occurred.

Massachusetts has only one-fifth of its necessary coal supply for this time of year.

Pennsylvania has had eight deaths and several hundred injured due to the combined strikes; no coal for commercial purposes is being mined in the western part of the state; the average weekly loss in production of coke in the Connellsville region is 86,750 tons.

Illinois with the Herrin tragedy, has suffered the heaviest loss of life of any state. Property damage runs into seven figures.

California has had numerous disturbances in connection with the rail strike. The coal shortage has not been felt.

### Encampment May Be Extended

Nevada, Mo., July 21.—Officers of the Missouri National Guard in camp here for the annual two weeks' instruction under Federal supervision are beginning to believe the guard will be at Camp Clark for a considerable period beyond August 1, the end of the encampment. It would be more convenient, efficient and economical to leave the troops here for possible strike use. Brigadier-General W. A. Raupp, command of the troops and Adjutant-General of the State, was called to Jefferson City last night for conference with Gov. Hyde on the strike situation. In the event of continuing the camp the instruction and drill would be carried on here more efficiently than in the home armories.

Nearly 13,000,000 tons of British shipping have been equipped to use oil for fuel, representing an annual coal saving of 20,000,000 tons.

Debs has suffered a nervous breakdown. If Debs had been kept in prison, where he belongs, he would have been so quiet his breakdown would not have happened.

The mysterious messages which Marconi thought might be from Mars are traced to their source. They were sent by Dr. Irving Langmuir, from the General Electric laboratories at Schenectady, N. Y. The wave length was 156,000 meters. It is human nature to look for an explanation far off instead of close at hand. We seldom see things "right under our nose".

ROOMS—4 unfurnished rooms for rent. Apply to I. Becker.

## GERMANY AGREES TO ALLIED CONTROL

Berlin, July 21.—Germany is willing to accept the guarantees committee's proposal of allied supervision of German finances, it was officially announced today.

It is learned that the commission, before leaving for Paris, handed Chancellor Wirth a letter in which it demanded for the closets and most minute financial control over Germany, altho' it does not, as the reichstag feared, suggest mortgaging of German industry in favor of the Entente.

The note declared that the German finance ministry must accredit two of the commission's representatives, who would have the widest powers in penetrating the working of Germany's financial machinery.

For instance, Germany must give to the Entente representatives all drafts of budgets and laws concerning finances. Monthly reports must be made of any instances where the budget figures are exceeded. Germany must also report the results of the work done by her economy commission and must provide intensive information regarding tax measures, so that the commission will be able to form its judgment as to their efficiency.

Germany must also assign officials to accompany the Entente agents in case the latter should desire to investigate any financial bureau. The Entente agrees to protect individuals tax secrets, a provision apparently inserted as a concession to Stinnes and other industrial leaders, who have declared they would never bow to foreign financial control.

Besides these provisions the note provided that the reichstag must pass a strong capital flight law to prevent wealthy Germans from sending money or goods outside of the country to escape the payment of taxes.

Since the beginning of his vigilante raids upon the bootlegging business some months ago, Sheriff Ambrose Kerr has succeeded in piling up about fifty stills as mementoes that go to show the various crude and otherwise makes of the curious designs improvised in the "home brew" factories by the owners, who apparently are geniuses. Parts of soda fountains, stove pipes, etc., form the stills that turned out the death dealing liquor. Sheriff Kerr says he will have a picture made of the wonderful collection he has on hand, also the places where he captured the factories and then have an engraver make a "cut" which he will have printed in the county papers as an item of interest to the public. The picture and the story will, no doubt be interesting. The latest addition to his moonshine collection he captured a few days ago near Parma.—Portageville Missourian.

Men's good full cut work shirts, 75c.—Pinnel Store Co.

## Cow Peas For Sale

Place Your Order Now  
Phone or See

C. L. COOK GRAIN CO.  
PHONE 249

## Scott County Abstract Co. BENTON - MISSOURI

Compiles Abstracts of Title to Lands and Town Lots in This County

W. H. STUBBLEFIELD, President  
H. D. RODGERS, Vice President  
HAROLD STUBBLEFIELD, Secretary-Treasurer  
Farm loans, long time, low interest rate. Correspondence invited.

### ILLINOIS EXPERIMENTAL ROAD IS UNDERGOING SUPREME TEST

Springfield, Ill., July 19.—The State experimental road at Bates, near Springfield, is now undergoing the supreme test. The load being applied is 8000 pounds on each of the rear wheels and 1930 pounds on each of the front wheels of the trucks used in the test. This is the legal limit for loads on hard roads in this State.

Ten thousand applications of this load will be made, 5000 during the day and 500 during the night. This test probably will extend over a period of six weeks, as many sections of the road which cannot stand the strain will have to be repaired to permit the trucks to pass.

In the last test 3000 applications of a 6500-pound load were made. Due to the large number of failures in some of the lighter sections of the road, it was necessary to halt traffic at various times during the runs to maintain the sections. At certain places the pavements were broken to such an extent that the trucks could not pass through them. The paving surfaces in these sections were entirely removed and were replaced by novaculite. In one section of monolithic brick it was necessary to use more than two carloads of novaculite before traffic could be maintained with any degree of efficiency.

The Portland cement concrete sections have stood up under the tests

better than other sections, according to a bulletin of the State Division of Highways. Four sections made of Portland cement concrete have shown no apparent failure, it is said. Three sections made of asphaltic concrete on a Portland cement concrete base have shown no apparent failures, while all other sections have failed in some degree.

Information has reached the Democrat-Argus that Hon. H. Paul Besor, formerly of this county, has been appointed president of the Federal Land Bank of St. Louis. The position carries a salary of \$7500 per year, an amount greater than an income from a large farm, and all the capital invested is a pull and ability. All Pennsylvanians are pleased at Paul's good fortune and at the same time congratulate the Bank for its goodluck. He, like Judge Paris, hails from Caruthersville.—Caruthersville Democrat.

At the meeting of the landowners of Levee District No. 2, held at Lusk school house last week, authorization of a bond issue of \$70,000 was made by a vote of 84 to 0, and the money will be used for improving the levee in this county, to a 60-foot height from the hills at Commerce to the Mississippi county line. The work will cost about \$210,000, of which amount the government will pay \$140,000. Uncle Sam doubles all local appropriations for levee purposes.—Benton Democrat.

Direct to the heart  
of the  
**Colorado**  
Wonderland

Thru observation sleeping car daily from St. Louis and Kansas City to Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Denver via the

**MISSOURI PACIFIC**  
(D. & R. G. W. from Pueblo)

**Lowest Vacation Fares in many years**  
(no transportation tax)  
now in effect—tickets on sale until September 30, 1922—final return limit, October 31, 1922. Liberal stopover privileges.

**Pueblo**—Gateway to the Famous Royal Gorge—many delightful campgrounds, mountain drives and a multitude of scenic gems in and thru the San Isabel National Forest—a new virgin playground of rare beauty.

**Colorado Springs**—Pike's Peak, Manitou Springs, Garden of the Gods, Cliff Dwellers' Ruins, the Cheyenne Canyons, Ute Pass—and scores of other places.

**Denver**—Rocky Mountain National (Estes) Park—Georgetown Loop Trip—Switzerland Trail—Top of Mt. Morrison—Platte Canyon. This entire section teems with interest and healthful recreation.

For detailed information as to Missouri Pacific service, fares, etc., inquire of any ticket agent, or write

C. L. STONE, Passenger Traffic Manager  
Missouri Pacific Railroad Company  
St. Louis, Mo.

Write for booklets on Colorado and San Isabel Forest—presented gratis.

## Piles Can Be Cured

(Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding)

Many sufferers have been made very happy over the results obtained from the use of PAZO OINTMENT—60c at any Drug Store.

(Follow the Directions Carefully.)



**"111" cigarettes**



**They are GOOD!**

**10¢**

Buy this Cigarette and Save Money

The Standard is in receipt of a letter from Rufus Olive, receiving his subscription and sends his regards to all inquiring friends. He reports his family doing well.

The Boy Scouts, thirty-seven in number, left Monday morning for Burfordville, J. M. Pitman went along with their Scout Master, Rev. Thos. B. Mather. The Lion Club of Sikeston very generously donated all the food that they will require for their camping trip. The boys will no doubt have a great time.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Simms, of Morehouse, were visiting in this city with friends, Monday. They went from here to Siloam Springs to remain for several weeks for the benefit of Mrs. Simms' health. Mr. Simms was a pioneer druggist of this city, but went to Blodgett, in 1906 and from there to Morehouse. Mrs. Simms formerly was a popular teacher of music in West Plains.—West Plains Gazette.

## J. B. ALBRITTON



**UNDERTAKER**  
AND EMBALMER  
Sikeston, Mo.

Located at Greenhouse

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT  
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE

Flowers for All Occasions



**EASY PAYMENTS**

**Why delay?**

Once you realize how easy and convenient it is to own a Victrola, you will have one.

Call up and tell us to send it out. Our payment plan is made for you.



**Dorris, The Druggist**  
Sikeston, Mo.

## NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS FROM MATTHEWS

Mr. and Mrs. Robert McCarthy and children of Sikeston and Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Randolph of Pharris Ridge were Matthews visitors Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Roe Hill were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Critchlow Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Emory, and children spent the day Sunday in East Prairie with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Caldwell of Sikeston were guests of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Brooks, Sunday.

W. H. Deane and Royal Allsup went to Catron Monday, on business. Mrs. John Rauh and two little sons returned Sunday from a two weeks' visit with relatives in Paducah, Ky. Hunter Broughton, of New Madrid was a business visitor in Matthews Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. James Cormody went to Sikeston Friday, on business.

Misses Willa and Lillith Deane, and Duard King and Roy Allsup motored to Farrington Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Claude Randolph and little son spent Sunday with the latter's mother, Mrs. Nannie Lee.

Mr. Thornberger of Urbana, Ill., is in Matthews this week looking after his farming interests.

Wade Tucker of Kewanee brought a fine load of watermelons and muskmelons to Matthews Monday morning.

Misses Vera Roberts and Camille Hill, Messrs. Ronald Buckles and Russell Stone motored to Cape Girardeau Sunday, where Miss Roberts is attending school.

Mrs. Albert Deane and little daughter Helen left Friday for a few weeks visit with relatives in Tiptonville, Tennessee.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Caldwell and children of Fairview were guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. King, Sunday.

Mrs. W. A. Singleton and Miss Alice Deane who are attending school at Cape Girardeau, spent the weekend with homefolks.

Miss Elerno Shelton, of Sikeston, visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Will Shelton, Sunday.

D. A. Chiles had business in Sikeston Saturday.

Judge B. F. Swartz transacted business in New Madrid, Thursday.

Ralph Mathewson, of New Madrid, was a Matthews visitor Friday.

J. W. Masengill, prosecuting attorney of New Madrid, came up to represent the State in the trial of Erba Glenn, for cutting up one Charles Cathie, on July 2nd. A plea of assault and battery was entered. The defendant paid a fine and costs.

### Bolshevism Must End First

Events at Genoa made inevitable the failure of its postscript, The Hague Conference. The Hague Conference, in reality, was dead before it was born.

Of what use is it to hold economic conferences when one of the most important parties refuses to recognize the plain laws of economics? Why discuss financial aid to a government that boasts that it is not bound to pay debts? Why talk of revival of industry with a system that gives private interests no room to function?

Neither at The Hague nor at Genoa was the real problem squarely faced—namely, that Bolshevism must be ended before Russian reconstruction can begin. At both the Russians sought to make war rather than peace.

Sooner or later Europe will doubtless hold a real economic conference. It will consider production and transportation and stabilization of currencies. When the time comes for such a conference America will look upon it with more sympathy than upon the two two flascos. The wisdom of the administration's decision to keep out of both meetings no one now questions.—New York Tribune.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Campbell, Clint and Miss Effie Campbell, with Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Stearns and family, motored to Millersville Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. Stearns remained for a visit.

Alvin Taylor, of the Taylor Motor Co., received a message telling of the death of his sister, Mrs. Ed Tucker, of Advance, at 2:00 o'clock Monday morning. Mr. Taylor left for Advance Monday afternoon.

Miss Myra Tanner motored down from Cape Girardeau Sunday. Mrs. Harris of Morley and Mr. and Mrs. Paul Finley of Cape Girardeau motored down with Miss Tanner and were dinner guests at the J. L. Tanner home.

Mrs. Florence Marshall and son, Ben F., Reese Marshall and wife motored from Cape Girardeau Sunday, and were the guests of Mrs. Bettie Marshall and daughter, Miss Kate Austin. Elizabeth Marshall, who had been spending several days with her grandmother, returned to the Cape with her mother.

## HOW TO GROW AN ACRE OF TUBERS

Department of Agriculture Issues Bulletin to Aid Boy and Girl Club Members.

### EVERY STEP CLEARLY GIVEN

Gravelly or Sandy Loam Soils, Well Drained, Are Generally Considered Well Adapted to Production of Potatoes.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

When a boy or girl in a potato-growing club succeeds in raising tubers at the rate of 300 to 600 bushels per acre, as many of them have done, it is a source of inspiration to other members of the club who are less fortunate, and, what is perhaps of greater importance, an object-lesson to their elders as to what can be accomplished when the crop is given proper attention. To guide boy and girl club members, as well as their elders, in producing bigger potato yields, the United States Department of Agriculture has recently published Farmers' Bulletin 1190, "How to Grow an Acre of Potatoes." It is prepared especially for use in boys' and girls' club work, and every step from the selection of the potato soil to the harvesting, grading, and storing of the crop is discussed.



Garden Club. His Patch of Potatoes.

Gravelly or sandy loam soils are generally considered, especially well adapted to the production of large crops of potatoes, provided they are well drained and well supplied with plant food, says the bulletin. A very light sandy soil or a stiff clay soil should be avoided. The ideal soil is one that does not run together with rains, that works easily, is well supplied with humus, and, while well drained, is naturally supplied with moils ure. Clover and alfalfa are regarded as the best preparatory crops for potatoes.

Prepare the Land Thoroughly. Potato soils should be plowed as deeply as possible, but always remember not to turn up more than an inch of the subsoil. The fall is the best season to plow. When the land is plowed at this time it should be disked and harrowed as early in the spring as possible to conserve the moisture and to prevent weed growth. Spring-plowed land should be disked immediately, in order to prevent the possible packing of the newly turned soil. In preparing the seed bed spare no pains to put it in good condition. If the crop is planted on land that is poorly prepared, no amount of subsequent cultivation will entirely remedy the defect.

Select the variety that is known to be adapted to the section. Use the best seed obtainable, and, if possible, make sure that it has been produced from strong, healthy plants that have developed a goodly number of tubers of even, marketable size and uniform shape. Before planting, the seed should be disinfected with formalin solution to prevent potato scab. Better yields are obtained by the use of from 15 to 18 bushels of seed per acre, though the average for the United States is 8.6 bushels. Cut blocky seed pieces, weighing from one to two ounces each.

After planting, keep the surface of the ground loose until the plants appear, then deep cultivation should begin, but as the crop develops shallow tillage is recommended. Insects and diseases should never be allowed to get established, but should be controlled by suitable fungicides and insecticides such as are described in the bulletin. When the crop is being harvested, a systematic effort should be made to select desirable tubers for next year's seed.

### ROAD MARKERS ARE COSTLY

Disappointed Hunters Should Not Vent Their Spite on Signs Placed on Highways.

Hunters who cannot find anything to shoot at should not let out their spite on road markers. These markers have cost, as in the case of the Lincoln highway signs, \$7 each. According to the Iowa highway commission, the destruction of such signs is punishable by law, as they are public property. Also next summer some wild hunter might feel the need of an extra sign when touring, which some other enthusiast has shot up.

### The Lawyer Criminal

Announcement of the death of a once noted criminal lawyer, rather notorious than noted in recent years because of his disbarment on a charge of subornation of perjury, serves to revive the subject of lawyer criminals and the necessity of their elimination from the bar.

With one exception all practical methods of winning the war against crime in Chicago have been adopted and put into force in the last few months. Public opinion has been aroused. A thousand extra policemen have been authorized. Extra prosecutors of exceptional ability have been provided in the state attorney's office. More judges have been assigned to the criminal courts. Juries are no longer hesitating to return verdicts of guilty when the evidence warrants. But one obstacle remains in the path of this good work. That is the lawyer criminal.

Such men gain a livelihood, and in one cases wealth, through what amounts to co-operation with criminals. They defend their clients by very known technicality, and in some cases doubtless even by fraud and jury tampering or the spiriting away of witnesses. They take their pay from the proceeds of crime. They are recognized not only as counselors but rickards and associates of criminals. Yet they are allowed to continue in practice at the bar as if that were an inalienable right. It is not such a light. Admission of a lawyer to practice is a privilege, not a right. It is a privilege granted by the courts with the co-operation of the bar association, and is based presumably upon moral and ethical as well as technical qualification. It can be revoked as it was revoked in the case of the notorious lawyer cited.

The way is easy. The duty is clear. The bar association and the courts should follow it up and throw the lawyer criminal out of practice in this state. Only in such manner can the legal profession maintain the high position which it should enjoy. And in that manner the crime wave, which is now on the ebb under the attacks of the police, state attorney, and honest jurors in Chicago, can be virtually eliminated.—Chicago Tribune.

### Rub-My-Tism for Rheumatism.

**Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic**  
For Pale, Delicate Women and Children.



### ARE YOU SICKLY?

Health is Wealth. Do Not Neglect the Most Valuable Asset You Have. If You Are Troubled, Write D. Pierce, President Invalids' Hotel, in Buffalo, N. Y., and Receive Good Medical Advice in Return, Free of All Expense.

St. Louis, Mo.—"I have taken Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for general weakness and when rundown and suffering with nervousness and can truthfully say it has done me more good than any medicine I have ever taken, and Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are very good to regulate the system. They aid very much in keeping a person in a good healthy state. I am always glad to speak a good word for Dr. Pierce's medicines, all of them that I have had occasion to use have proved most beneficial."—Mrs. Amelia Thorn, 4204 John Ave.

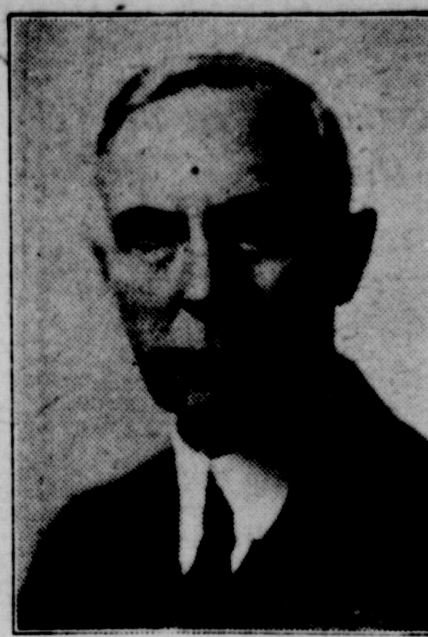
You can keep well if you eradicate the poisons that accumulate and cause "auto-intoxication" and headaches. Buy a trial of the Pleasant Pellets now at your nearest drug store, 25c.



**Mr. Glancy of The MARQUETTE**  
18th St. and Washington Ave.  
St. Louis

A Refined Hotel for Your Mother, Wife and Sister

Rates:  
Room with Private Bath  
One Person  
\$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00  
Two Persons  
\$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00  
Rooms without bath, \$1 and \$1.50



### SENATOR W. M. BOWKER

Of Nevada, Vernon Co., Candidate for the Democratic nomination for Supreme Judge for one of the two positions to be filled in Division No. Two.

Senator Bowker is known all over the State as being one of the ablest lawyers in the State, a good Democrat and well fitted in every way for this important position.

He made a fine record in the State Senate, and, in the last legislature, led the fight against the vicious legislation and high tax program of the present Republican Administration.

His record entitles him to the favorable consideration of the Democratic voters at the Primary August 1st.

Chester Clodfelter has been very ill for the past several days.

Mrs. W. S. Johnson and daughters, Misses Mamie and Ella, of Union, Mo., spent Sunday in Sikeston the guests of Mrs. Nellie Estes and daughter, Miss Grace. They had been visiting in East Prairie and will continue their motor trip home from Sikeston.

Mrs. Harry Smith left for Boulder, J. E. L. Sadler, who had a stroke of Colo., to join the party of Mr. H. L. paralysis on last Friday, passed away Smith and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Sikes, at his home, at 10:00 o'clock Monday. The ladies of the Christian Church day morning. The funeral will take place at the basement place at the Methodist Church at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, Rev. Thos. Mather, officiating.



## Where variety adds keen zest to appetites

WHEN you want something especially good to tempt the appetites of the folks at meal-time, step into our market and let us show you some of our choice meats.

Whether it's a rich, savory piece of beef, pork, veal or mutton that strikes your fancy you'll find it wholesome, tender and easily cooked.

That's one of the many reasons why you'll like to trade at our market.

## Sellards Meat Market Sikeston, Missouri

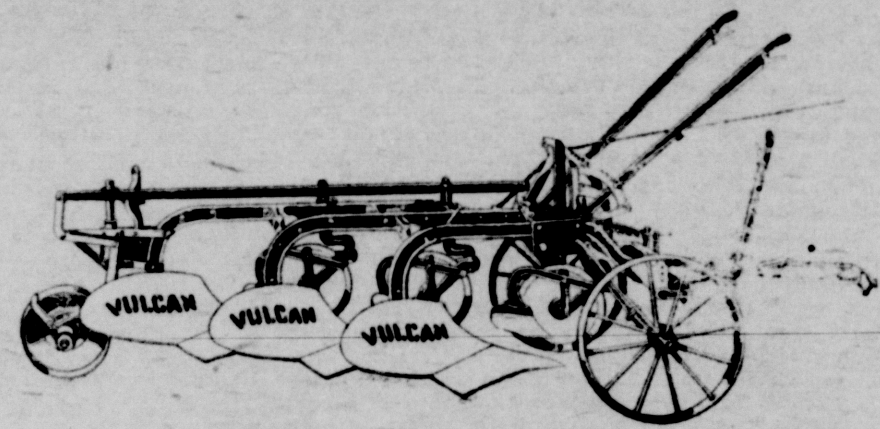


Better Meats—Cleaner Meats—Quicker Service

Reg. U. S. Pat. Office

A35

## Vulcan Tractor Plows



In the Vulcan Tractor Plow you find a quality of workmanship backed by 47 years of plow making, combined with a design that leads in improvement and keeps pace with the development of power farming.

The Vulcan Tractor Plow is convenient and easy to handle, enters readily and holds its depth in hard ground.

Standard equipment includes combination rolling coulters and jointers, quick detachable shares, hitch shifter, automatic release spring attachment on hitch and 14-inch General Purpose Steel Bottoms. All important bolts are equipped with lock washers.

One Beam and bottom can be removed from the three and two-bottom plows when so desired or can be added to the two-bottom size.

Vulcan No. 41 Three-bottom Tractor Plow

**\$125.00**

Vulcan No. 41 Two-Bottom Tractor Plow

**\$95.00**

Any number 41 plow can be set to cut 12, 14 or 16-inch furrows. Rear wheel control permits backing. Universal style of hitch is adapted to all tractors. Number 41 plows are all regularly equipped with adjustment lever in the hitch.

## Farmers Supply Co. New Building